

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Spring Hill Nurseries

Peter Bohlander & Sons

1914-20

Tippecanoe City
Miami County
Ohio

THE FUTURE

Which is of the greater importance — FIRST COST OR LASTING QUALITY? When you buy nursery stock BUY FOR THE FUTURE, QUALITY IS YOUR INSURANCE

Some poor trees just live, others die. At any price they are expensive. OUR TREES GROW AND PRODUCE AND REMEMBER, WE PAY TRANSPORT

Trees That Grow



AS THE time approaches each year for the preparation of our annual catalogue, the thought always comes to us that there are thousands of our friends and customers that it has been our pleasure and privilege to serve in the sixty-odd years of our business life, whom we have not had the pleasure of welcoming in person at the nurseries.

It is perhaps more especially for these friends that the pictures above are presented in this edition of our catalogue. A picture is but one way of showing the hearty welcome that awaits you if you should chance to visit us, and it also offers you a chance to form, we hope, a favorable impression of the men who answer your letters and fill your orders.

A word of our business history: Peter Bohlender, the founder of the Spring Hill Nurseries, was born in Bavaria, Germany. He came to our country at an early age and soon after his arrival became interested in nursery work, and, later, began growing trees himself. He was a pioneer in experimental work in the nursery, and was one of the earliest to practice the budding of trees in the Miami Valley.

The Spring Hill Nurseries, as a firm, was organized in 1882, on a farm located ten miles north of the city of Dayton. In 1907, the offices and packing cellars were moved to the present location, and here we enjoy every facility for prompt and reliable shipping of your orders.

Peter Bohlender passed away in September 1914, but for fifteen years previous to his death, his son, W. F. Bohlender, was in active charge of all the work. H. N. Kyle, a son-in-law of Peter Bohlender, has also been associated in the daily work of the Spring Hill Nurseries for more than twelve years. All matters that relate to the finances are in his direct charge. It has been the aim of all of these men to live up to the mark for square dealing and business integrity that was set by Peter Bohlender all through his life.

Now, at the beginning of another year, we come before you with our offerings of the best varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Evergreens, Perennials, etc., and take pride in the knowledge that what we offer is absolutely the best. Each tree or plant listed is true to name and is a strong and sturdy specimen, free from disease. It will be carefully packed and all care will be exercised that it will reach you in perfect condition.

Please bear in mind that you are always welcome to visit us at the nurseries. There is no season of the year when there is not something of interest to see, but during the spring and summer months, when Mother Nature has donned her finest robes, and the glory of the blossoming plants will well repay what time and trouble a visit will put you to.

Over sixty years in the nursery business, with the same customers year after year, and

Do not place an order with an agent who claims he represents Peter Bohlender & Sons, The Spring Hill Nurseries, unless he can show you a certificate personally signed by Peter Bohlender & Sons, giving him the authority to represent this firm.

We have had numerous complaints in the past few years from people claiming they bought stock from agents claiming to represent us, and upon investigating, find we have no agent representing us by that name, and that the goods were bought and packed from other nurseries.

We will appreciate at any time, if you will notify us, giving the name of the agent who claims to represent us, and has not in his possession a certificate of authority duly signed by us.

Spring Hill Nurseries Tippecanoe City, Ohio

some fruit trees planted over one-half century ago still living and bearing fruit, and all satisfied customers, is a record which we are justly proud of, and is a guarantee that is worth your consideration.

It is the trees you buy that live and produce the fruit you anticipated, that count.

What does it matter how cheap you can buy a tree if it doesn't grow, or even grows and produces inferior fruit?

QUALITY OF STOCK

The stock that we offer and deliver to our customers in this catalogue is the very best that is possible to produce. The fact is, the cream of the nursery.

Some salesmen claim that stock sold through catalogues is of an inferior quality. This is not true with the Peter Bohlender & Sons, as the stock that we offer is of the highest quality, and we ship nothing but the best. And with our standing as nurserymen, this is a guarantee that is worth something to you.

Our Guarantee. Specifies that all stock will be exactly as represented as to size, name, and general specifications. It is good, clean, healthy, and first-class. If at any time found otherwise, we will replace same free of charge or refund the money paid for same.

Our Watchword. Good stock, well dug, carefully selected and promptly shipped; modern methods, square dealing, and a guarantee that you receive fullest possible value for your money—this is our watchword.

Order by Mail. When you order from us by mail, you do not take any undue risk. There is no chance for misunderstanding. We would not make these promises and send them through the mails if we did not live up to them. All State and Government experimental stations recommend buying direct from nursery. We carry nothing but well-tried varieties. The Certificate of Inspection and our liberal guarantee are both full protection to you.

Small Orders. We appreciate all orders, and small ones receive as careful attention and will be shipped as promptly as large ones.

Large Orders. If large orders are to be placed, it is especially advised to send in the list of stock at just as early a date as possible, so the stock may be reserved for the order.

Order Early. It is always best to order early. NOW, when you receive this catalogue, is just the right time of the year. The demand for our stock is invariably larger than

the supply, because we burn thousands of plants every season to keep the general quality of our merchandise up to its highest point.

Packing. Packing is done in boxes or paper-lined bales, and plenty of damp packing material is used. No charge is made for boxes or packing, nor for delivering to your freight or express depots.

Remittance. Should accompany the order. It saves time, overhead expenses, chances for errors, and insures quicker service. You can make your remittance in any way most convenient for you. However, we are always ready to extend credit to any one deserving it.

Transportation. We pay all transportation charges on orders of \$3.00 or more, east of the Mississippi River, and the stock is guaranteed to arrive at your express office in good condition. If any of this stock should be damaged in transit, write us immediately and we will either replace the stock free of charge or refund the money paid for same.

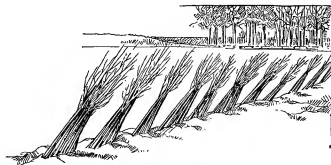
Errors. We exercise the utmost care in filling all orders, striving to do a little more than we offer; nevertheless, in the press of the season, errors will sometimes occur, in which case we ask to be promptly notified of the fact, and will make such correction as will be satisfactory. Please keep a copy of order for comparison.

Correspondence Solicited. We gladly answer all inquiries promptly and to the best of our ability. For the use of our patrons and friends, we have installed a special department where all questions are answered direct. If any information relative to horticultural pursuits is desired, we are at all times ready and willing to furnish same.

Location. Our nursery is located on the C., H. & D. Railroad and on the Dayton & Troy interurban line. Our office and packing grounds are one square south of the Dayton & Troy car barns and five squares south of the C., H. & D. railroad station.

Shipping Facilities. We can either ship by Parcels Post, freight, or express. The C., H. & D. sidetrack is within a few feet of our packing sheds, and is our nursery switch. The Dayton & Troy Traction freight station is within a square of our packing grounds, and we have a private switch within a few feet of our sheds. The Wells-Fargo Company is also convenient. All stock is delivered on board cars at Tippecanoe City, Miami County, Ohio, at the prices quoted in this book, except where otherwise noted. We make no charges for packing.

Pointers for Planters



Showing Method of Heeling-in Trees

Success with trees and plants depends, in a large measure, upon the treatment given them when first received.

Remove from the express or freight office as soon as possible.

Be sure to avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air and sun.

If possible, plant as soon as received. When this cannot be done, it is best to heel in. Select a well-drained, shaded spot. Dig a trench deep enough to accommodate the roots. Unpack the box or bale, shake all packing material from the roots and place the trees in trench, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees or more, cover to a depth of ten to twelve inches, and water thoroughly. Finish by throwing on more soil until all roots are covered. Care should be taken to fill the spaces between the roots. Too much care cannot be given to this, as each root that is not in contact with the soil is bound to die.

Preparing the Soil

The preparation of the soil is the first important requisite to the successful raising of an orchard. This should be made dry and rich. Underdrained, if necessary, as trees will not thrive in soil constantly saturated with stagnant water.

If at all feasible, plow up the whole area to be planted, if possible, with a sub-soil plow and get the whole area in good farming condition.

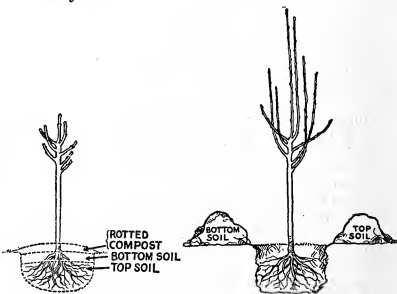
Preparing the Trees for Planting

Cut off the ends of all broken or bruised roots with a sharp knife, making a clean cut. This pruning of the roots should be followed by a pruning of the top. Decide when the trees are planted, the height at which the top or head is to start. Think first of the best possible shape and size. For most practical purposes and for most trees, a low, open head is desirable, as it is the easiest to work over and to pick the fruit from.

Planting

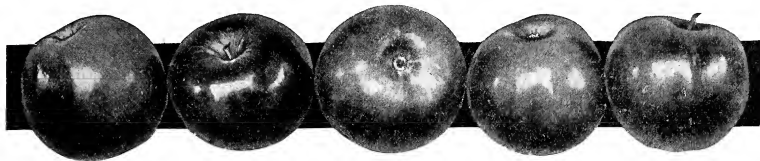
When all is in readiness for planting, dig the holes at least three feet square and eighteen inches deep.

Place the tree in the center and fill in the soil that was taken from the top first, and firm it well around the roots. If the ground is at all dry, give a goodly supply of water. After this has settled away, fill in the remainder of the dirt and firm well again. Do not allow any manure to come in contact with the roots, but a good coating on top as a mulch will be beneficial. Always plant the trees from one to two inches deeper than in the nursery row.



CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION IS ATTACHED TO EACH SHIPMENT AND PACKAGE

With but few exceptions cuts in catalog are made from photographs of our own stock



Apples

WHEN the hardness, productiveness, and commercial value of the apple is considered, it is, by common consent, the "King of the Fruits."

America is the great apple-producing country of the world, as practically every State in the Union and many parts of Canada produce apples. The demand is much larger than the supply, so there is no danger of over-production. Some localities are more favored than others as to soil and climate and grow the greater part of the apples for our export trade; but every land-owner should grow enough to supply his own family with fruit the entire year.

In selecting our varieties for cultivation, it has been our constant aim to select only those of standard excellence, and in no instance do we recommend a novelty without first ascertaining its history from a reliable source. So, from the list we offer, varieties may be selected that are adapted to any locality. If you are in doubt as to those best adapted for your planting, we

will gladly give you the benefit of our wider experience and make a selection for you.

The ideal soil for apples is a strong loam of a limestone nature, but apples will thrive on almost any soil, providing it is well drained. Recent investigation has shown that a surplus of water—that is, poor drainage—will cause the fruit to be of poor quality and flavor.

Our fruit trees are all either budded or grafted. We use only the varieties that give the best results and give the longest-lived trees. Seedling roots used in the propagation of apple trees, are especially grown for this purpose. The scions or wood of the varieties wanted are cut from scion orchards where the trees are always kept in healthy condition, so there is no chance of carrying new diseases into other orchards.

With the new spray material, which is specially prepared at a very reasonable price, any one can grow perfect fruit with less expense and labor than ever before.

Apple Trees, Guaranteed, First Class

2-year old, 3 to 4 feet	\$0.50 each	\$4.50 per 10	\$10.00 for 25
2-year old, 4 to 5 feet	.75 each	7.00 per 10	16.25 per 25
2-year old, 5 to 7 feet	1.00 each	9.00 per 10	21.25 per 25

Remember, we prepay express or freight charges on all orders of \$3.00 or more, east of Mississippi River.

Summer Apples

EARLY HARVEST (Early June, Yellow Harvest). The Early Harvest has been in cultivation for more than one hundred years. It is a desirable variety for the home orchard because of its earliness and excellency for dessert and culinary purposes. Fruit is medium size to large; the skin tender, very smooth, clear pale waxen yellow; flesh is white, rather fine, crisp, tender, juicy, at first briskly subacid, but eventually

becoming milder and more agreeable for dessert. Ripens in July and August.

GOLDEN SWEET. Fruit of good medium size, attractive, clear, rich, sweet, very good in flavor and quality. Principally for home use. Tree a good grower, healthy, hardy, and yields moderate crops biennially. August and September.

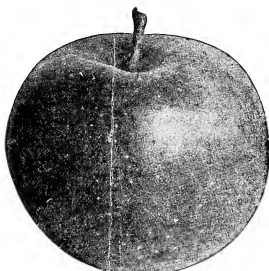
Buying Spring Hill Nursery stock is an investment in absolute satisfaction. You are sure of receiving the stock ordered in the best possible condition. Shipments are made at the time specified. All plants are true to name. It is our aim to give our friends and customers just a little better values than our catalog offers, all the time.

Buying poor trees just because you can buy them cheap, is poor economy. You would not do this in buying your hogs, cattle, or chickens; why do it with trees? There is usually something wrong when goods are sold below the market price, and the buyer usually pays the bill.

RED ASTRACHAN. A very beautiful, early, summer apple of good medium size; yellow, largely covered with red, presenting a striped appearance; flesh white, often strongly tinged with red, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid, good to very good. One of the most beautiful early market apples. The tree is medium size, a good grower, extra hardy, moderately long lived; comes into bearing rather young, and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderate to good crops biennially, or sometimes annually. Can be grown anywhere in the United States. Ripens in August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (White Transparent, Grand Sultan). Another well-known and popular Russian variety that should be in every orchard. The tree is a very upright grower and usually bears fruit the first year after planting, often in the nursery rows. Fruit of medium size, pale waxen yellow, pleasantly acid, tender and good, splendid for home and market. Ripens in July and August, before Early Harvest.

Fall Varieties



Duchess of Oldenburg

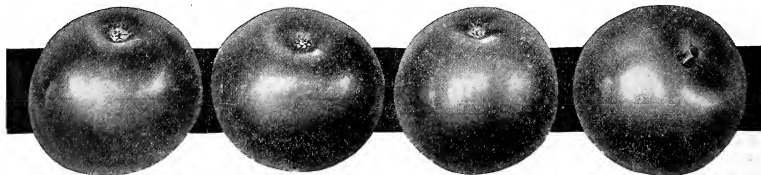
DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG, or DUCHESS. A Russian variety of great hardness, yielding abundantly in all sections. Fruits are large, rounded, yellow, striped red, tender, juicy, and of the best quality for cooking.

FALL RAMBO. A pretty, mottled and striped red and yellow apple, of medium size and good flavor; widely cultivated and highly esteemed for eating. The tree is a strong grower and heavy bearer. October to December.

FALL WATER or TULPEHOCKEN. Large and handsome, green, nearly covered with dull red. Bears young and abundantly. January to April.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. One of the most beautiful and most productive fall varieties. A good market sort, because of the attractiveness of the fruit. Of uniformly good size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with brilliant red on a yellow ground. Good for table use. August and September.

WEALTHY. This apple originated in Minnesota, and is notable for its hardness of tree and fruit bud. Large, smooth, almost overspread with bright red. Very attractive. Absolutely the best apple of its season. It is a free grower, bears young, a good keeper, splendid for cold storage. October and January.

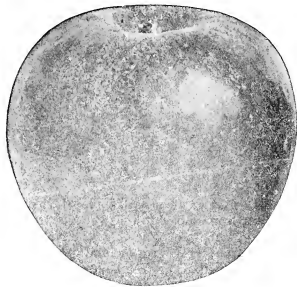


Jonathan

Winter Varieties

ARKANSAS BLACK. A remarkable, large, and handsome crimson-black apple; perfectly smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted with white. The flesh is yellow and delicious; an excellent keeper. It is popular in the South where it commands double the price of the Ben Davis. December to April.

BALDWIN. Probably no apple has secured so general popularity. When grown on trees well open to the sun, it is bright red and very rich. A great market apple, very productive; large, deep red, crisp, juicy flesh. December to March.



Grimes Golden



Arkansas Black

BANANA. Tree a good grower; bears young and annually; hardy. The fruit is large, clear, pale yellow with pinkish red blush; flesh is tender and aromatic. It has a suggestion of the banana flavor. Recommended for fancy market, but will not stand long shipment. Excellent for dessert. November to February.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin—Thornton of Southern Alabama). A remarkable keeper and profitable market apple in many sections. Large, handsome, brightly striped with red, variable in flavor. Remarkably vigorous and fruitful. January to April.

DELICIOUS. These trees come into bearing early and produce heavy annual crops. The fruit is extra large, brilliant dark red shaded to yellow at blossom end. Flesh white and tender. Rich flavor, slightly subacid.

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple). An old and well-known variety that usually sells above the average market price and keeps well until the holidays. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy, and bears enormous crops of medium size fruit, that is smooth and regular; deep crimson, with snowy white flesh of delightful flavor. November to January.

GANO. Similar, but superior to the Ben Davis, bearing a much handsomer and better quality of fruit, that is large and dark red. The pale yellow flesh is mild subacid, of good flavor and good keeping qualities. Profitable market variety. Trees very productive. December to March.

GRIMES GOLDEN. A medium to large apple of transparent golden yellow and of the very best quality. Flesh tender, juicy, spicy, and rich. An old-time favorite that has never lost its popularity. The hardy, vigorous tree produces large crops, blooms late, and comes into bearing young. Largely planted in the South and Southwest. A favorite in all markets and invariably brings highest price. November to February.

HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH (American Blush). The tree is a very handsome, strong grower, and bears heavy crops. A very large, handsome apple, yellow overlaid with red; tender flesh, with distinct delightful flavor. November to January.

JONATHAN. This is recognized as the most popular apple in the West. If put into cold storage promptly after being picked, the Jonathan keeps better than nearly any apple grown. It is medium sized, pale yellow, heavily flushed with red; the flesh is white, juicy, tender, and mild subacid. Excellent quality. November to March.

KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY. A red apple of extraordinary size and fair quality; the flesh is slightly coarse, but tender. An abundant annual bearer. November to March.

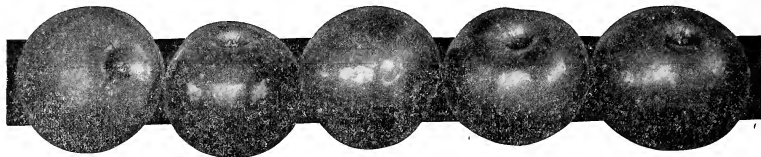
MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A very large, showy, dark red winter apple of good quality. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy, and a regular and abundant bearer. Largely planted in Arkansas as superior to the Winesap. November to April.

McINTOSH RED. Tree a vigorous grower, forming a roundish spreading head. Fruit is from medium to large, uniform size and shape. Flesh slightly tinged with yellow, sometimes veined with red; crisp, juicy, subacid, becoming mild, almost sweet, when ripe. Splendid for dessert. October to December.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. This is an annual, abundant-bearing sort. The tree and fruit buds are very hardy. The fruit is large, greenish yellow when ripe; good flavor, juicy and subacid. Good keeper. January to June.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, striped crimson in the sun, juicy, rich, and aromatic, retaining these qualities until late spring or summer. The tree grows rapidly, bears well as it blooms later than most varieties. Valuable as an aphid-resisting sort. This apple has taken its place quite at the front of winter varieties over quite a large territory. January to June.

PEWAUKEE. Medium to large, round-oblata, bright yellow, flushed with dull red; has white, tender flesh of good quality. Tree is exceptionally hardy and robust, well suited to cold climates.



Stayman's Winesap

ROME BEAUTY (Royal Red, Rome, Phoenix). These trees come into bearing early and produce heavy annual crops of fruit, uniform in size, fine in appearance, and of good quality. The fruit is large and handsome, yellow with crimson cheek, tender, juicy, yellow flesh. November to February.

SPITZENBERG. Large, brilliant red with gray dots; rich, crisp, juicy and delicious. Tree rather a slow grower, but with good cultivation forms a large spreading tree. Good bearer. December to April.

STARK. Large, roundish, golden-green with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild subacid. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and abundantly regular crops. One of the best apples. January to May.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. One of the finest apples grown for appearance, flavor, and juiciness. A favorite for cider. Medium size, mostly covered with red on a yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, juicy, very tender, and highly flavored. The tree is a strong grower, a drought resister, and will thrive on thin soil. No apple is more widely planted. November to April, but will keep until May.

TOLMAN'S SWEET. Tree a free grower. Fruit medium size, yellow, firm and sweet. December to April.

WAGNER. A fine, deep red apple of medium size to large; flesh firm, subacid, and well flavored, of excellent quality, somewhat resembles the Northern Spy. The tree is an upright grower and productive, but usually is short-lived. The tree bears when young and yields good annual crops that are good from December to May.

WHITE PIPPIN. One of our cleanest and largest winter apples of fine quality. The tree is a good bearer and long lived. The fruit is creamy yellow with tender white flesh of pleasantly acid taste. January to June.

WINESAP. One of the very best keepers, popular with fruit stores because it always holds up, and one of the leading export apples. Fruit medium large, skin almost entirely covered with dark red, flesh yellow, crisp, with a rich flavor. This is a standard, well-known, and productive variety of the West and Southwest. December to March.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter, Shepp, etc.). This tree is vigorous and long lived. Bears annual crops of medium-sized, attractive, smooth, clear, waxen-yellow fruit, flushed with carmine. The flesh is crisp, firm, subacid, a good keeper, and retains its flavor to the last. December to February.

Crab Apples

The Crab Apples do well on almost all soils. Come into bearing early and bear almost every year. Excellent for cider and jelly.

TRANSCENDENT. This is the largest and best of the Siberian Crabs. The tree is extremely hardy, good grower, and usually very productive. The fruits are about one and a half to two inches in diameter. Bright yellow striped with red, flesh crisp, juicy, and subacid. August and September.

The stock we sell is cared for from the time the seed or plant is planted until it is packed and shipped on your order. There is no labor too great for us to undertake to maintain the reputation we have built up in the more than sixty years of our business life.

WHITNEY. The tree is a hardy, thrifty, upright grower; comes into bearing young, and is very productive. Flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, splendid for eating and cider. August and September.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.
Sms:

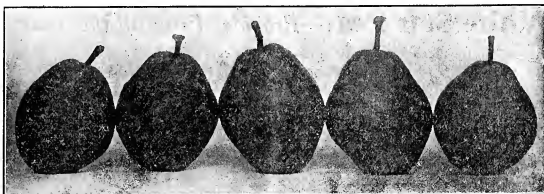
Enclosed find balance due on plants. They were received in good condition. Thanks for prompt attention to our order.

Yours truly, GEORGE HENDERSON,
Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.
DEAR SIRS:

The Spirea arrived in good condition; they are thrifty plants. I want to thank you for the extra one, also for your fair dealing.

Yours very truly, WILLIAM STERHOFF,
Westerville, Ohio.



Kieffer Pears

Pears—The Quality Fruit

OUR PEAR trees are of the finest quality for transplanting, for they are well-developed, stocky trees. In the course of five years they will be bearing a fine crop of fruit. We have both standard and dwarf varieties. For the permanent orchard we recommend the standard varieties, the dwarf being better for a small lot. A strong loam of moderate depth, or a dry subsoil, is best adapted to the pears, but they will adapt themselves to as great a variety of soil as any other fruit. The soil should not be too rich, as a too rapid growth is more likely to produce blight. The dwarf trees should be pruned every year. Thin the fruit whenever the trees are heavily burdened, particularly the young trees.

BARTLETT. One of the most popular sorts, both for home and market. It is large, handsome, waxen yellow, with red blush, flesh buttery, rich, and juicy, highly flavored. One of the best varieties for canning. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Fruit handsome, large, long, yellow, spotted dull red where exposed to the sun; flesh fine grained, juicy, rich, sweet flavored. It resembles the Bartlett. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy and productive. August.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME. This is the largest among our really good pears. The skin is a dull greenish yellow; flesh white, melting, juicy and well flavored. The tree is a vigorous grower and a reliable bearer. A profitable market variety and fair for home use. October and November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. One of the best varieties of pears for the Southwest, on account of its hardiness. The tree is a strong grower, an annual and abundant bearer, and is usually successful over a large range of country. The fruit is large; the skin pale yellow; the flavor is sweet and melting. September and October.

KIEFER. On account of the excellent keeping qualities it is one of the best and most profitable market varieties. Fine for canning or preserving. For a commercial orchard it is undoubtedly one of the best. The trees are not troubled with scale and seldom fail to bear a good crop. Trees bear young. October and November.

KOONCE. An exceedingly hardy variety, in fact almost frost-proof, as it will bear heavy crops when all other varieties are destroyed by frost. A handsome pear of medium size. July and August.

SECKLE. This well-known little pear has attained the rank of standard in quality on account of its rich delicious flavor; very popular for dessert. August and September.

SHELDON. A pear of the finest quality, rich and highly aromatic. The fruit is greenish russet with a red cheek, of very large size and somewhat flattened shape. September.

Guaranteed all first-class trees, 2 and 3-year old.

Standard pear trees, 4 to 5 feet	\$0.75 each	\$ 7.00 per 10	\$16.25 per 25
Standard pear trees, 5 to 7 feet	1.25 each	10.00 per 10	24.00 per 25

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

DEAR SIRS:

The order of fruit received in good condition and in due time. Am very much pleased with all, never saw finer trees than you sent. Please accept thanks.

Yours truly,

K. I. WILSON,
Byron, Mich.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:

We received the trees in good condition. Thank you for sending so promptly.

Respectfully, W. O. KELLY,
McCutchensville, Ohio.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:

Received the trees Saturday evening. They are surely fine. Best I have ever received and have bought from several different places. I thank you for the careful packing and will want to get some Apple trees soon.

Yours very truly,

LEONARD MILLS,
New Madison, Ohio.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:

Enclosed find check for \$20.00 covering the Staymans Apple trees shipped me. They were fine. Accept thanks for your prompt delivery.

Yours very truly,

J. FLETCHER CLARK,
Eaton, Md.

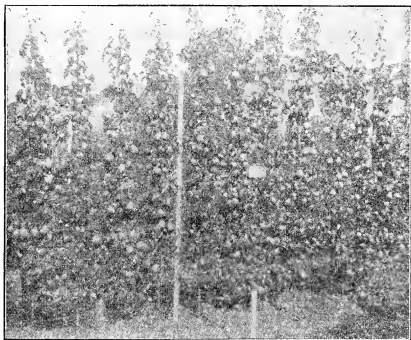
White Star Pear—Provides Fruit all the Year

This pear is unequalled for keeping qualities, extremely hardy, unusually productive, and a great commercial pear. The fruit has been known to keep until May and June of the following year, just under ordinary care in a common cellar. This pear has the size of the Bartlett. Good for dessert.

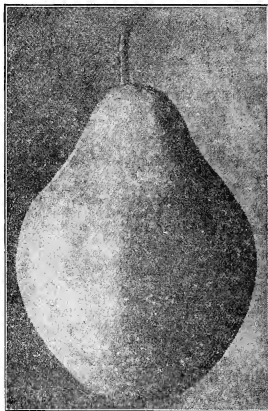
We can furnish you a number of affidavits as to its keeping qualities and productiveness. This variety is seldom known to have a crop failure. In fact, the history of the original shows that it never has missed a crop after it commenced bearing. The tree has borne as much as thirty bushels of fruit and practically every pear perfect.

\$1.00 each, 3 for \$2.50.

Dwarf Fruits



Dwarf Pear Growing on Fence



From Dwarf Pear Tree

THE dwarf fruits are not nearly so common or well known as they are in Europe or as they should be here. The fruits are just the same as on the standard varieties. The only difference is, the trees or plants do not take so much room as many of them may be trained on the fence, an espalier or even along the side of a building if necessary. They also come into bearing much earlier than the standard sorts. It is possible to plant three to five hundred dwarf trees on a quarter of an acre of ground, where less than a dozen standard varieties would flourish. The dwarf fruit trees also work more readily into a scheme of more or less ornamental gardening, where fruits are combined with flowers, especially if some sort of formal gardening is attempted. The cordon, espalier, and pyramids exactly suit these demands.

Dwarf Apples

Dwarf apples are produced by grafting the variety desired onto the dwarf or paradise stock, raised for this purpose.

Dwarf Apple, 3-year old, well developed trees, 85c each, \$8.00 per 10, \$18.00 per 25.

Dwarf Pears

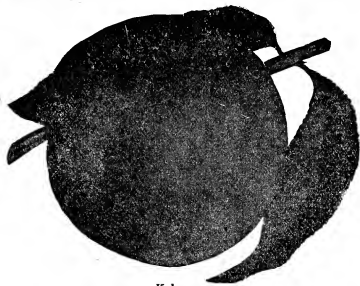
The pear is very profitably grown as a "dwarf." These pears differ from the standards inasmuch as they are propagated on a quince root, which makes it slow growing and dwarfish. The fruit is the same in either case. The quality and appearance of the fruit will convince any one that they are excellent to plant.

Dwarf Pear, best selected trees, 2 and 3-year old, 5 feet, 75c each, \$7.00 per 10, \$16.25 per 25.

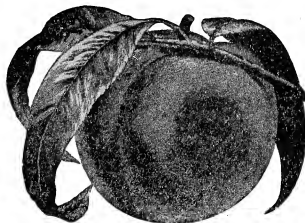
TREES THAT GROW

EXPRESS PREPAID

The best and the cheapest
trees and plants that
you ever bought.



Kalamazoo



Crosby

Peaches

IF LIVING on a farm, plant a small peach orchard for home use or a larger one for commercial purposes. If living on a city lot, plant a peach tree in the back yard. This tree, if cared for, will produce enough fruit for a small family. No difference whether one tree is planted or many, they are sure to pay large dividends. In spite of the fact that large peach orchards are planted each year, still there are never enough to supply the market.

A deep, rich, sandy loam, that is well drained, is best suited to peach trees. Before transplanting the

trees, be sure to trim off every branch close to the tree, and cut back the stem of the tree itself about one-third. To have a perfectly formed, round-headed tree, they should be trimmed each year.

Our peach trees are all propagated from peach seeds secured from North Carolina, where there are no peach "yellows," or any other fatal diseases. All of our varieties are budded on this high-class stock. They are fine, thrifty, well-rooted trees that will give good results.

Peach trees, first class, 2 to 3 feet	\$0.35 each	\$3.25 per 10	\$ 7.50 per 25
Peach trees, first class, 3 to 4 feet	.75 each	7.00 per 10	16.50 per 25
Peach trees, first class, 4 to 6 feet	\$1.00 each	9.50 per 10	22.50 per 25

Freight and express charges prepaid on orders of \$3.00 or more, east of the Mississippi River.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. A great market peach of the South. Large, freestone peach with red cheek, red through the fine, white flesh to the seed. Firm, juicy, and excellent flavor. July.

CARMEN. A fine market variety, being the first real freestone of the season. Large, yellowish white; flesh creamy white, tender, rich, and juicy. The tree is hardy, a good grower, and bears large crops regularly. A fine shipper. August.

CHAMPION. One of the finest freestone peaches. Large, creamy-white and slight blush. Flesh white, rich, sweet, juicy, and of excellent flavor. The tree is hardy and very productive. A profitable market variety, being an excellent seller and good shipper. August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. This peach is similar to Crawford's Early, but ripens two or three weeks later.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. A very large, rich, yellow freestone of the finest quality. Trees are very productive. This variety is perhaps better known than other varieties in the United States. Late August.

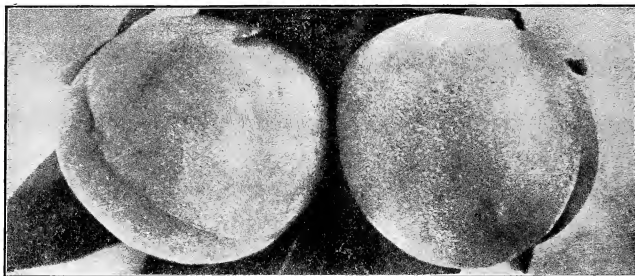
CROSBY. This peach ranks among the hardest of peaches. Medium size, bright yellow splashed with carmine; flesh yellow and of good flavor. It is inclined to overbear, but if allowed to, the fruit will be of inferior quality. Freestone. September.

ELBERTA. One of the best varieties of the commercial orchard. The fruit is large, with golden-yellow skin covered largely with crimson; flesh is yellow, good, and firm enough to ship well. The great canning peach. The tree is a vigorous grower, healthy, fairly hardy, and a regular cropper. Freestone. August and September.

No matter what the size of your property may be, fruit trees, whether few or many, are an investment. For the small place, one or two trees of several fruits will produce enough to supply the home with preserved fruit, jellies, and jams for a family of the average size for the entire winter. It will also give an abundance of fresh fruit in season, fruit that has ripened naturally and, because of its being grown on the home place, will have a flavor that no bought fruit will have.

There is no better investment on the farm than an orchard of reliable fruit trees. It does not mean an investment of a large sum of money, as it is possible to put in a certain number of trees each year until the orchard has reached the desired size. An orchard requires some attention but it always repays the care you give it in increased profits from the sale of the fruit.

Spring Hill Nursery stock is unconditionally guaranteed to be the best procurable anywhere. Our sixty years in business is in itself a guarantee that we always give satisfaction on every order placed with us.



Heath Cling

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH. Late yellow, resembles the Late Crawford but is more productive. September.

FITZGERALD. Of Canadian origin, hardy both in tree and bloom. Trees are strong growers and very productive, beginning to bear the second year after planting. This peach has been a success in nearly all peach sections. Fruit is bright yellow, large, suffused with red; flesh a deep yellow, firm, and of very high quality. Freestone. Last of August.

MEATH CLING. Fruit very large, creamy white with faint blush. Flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet with a good aroma. Very popular for preserving and canning. A good keeper. October.

HALE PEACH. A large, deep golden yellow peach, overlaid with bright carmine. Smooth. Flesh firm, fine grained, and a perfect freestone. Ripens a little before the Elberta.

KALAMAZOO. An excellent variety. Fruit large, golden yellow with a crimson cheek; flesh yellow to the pit; of delightful flavor. The pit is small and freestone. The trees are hardy, productive, and bear early. September.

LEMON FREE. Large fruit, light yellow, with a greenish tinge; flesh is golden yellow, tender and juicy. Excellent for canning.

LEMON CLING. A large, oblong, yellow peach, brightened with a dark red cheek; flesh firm and rich. Tree hardy and productive. Mid September.

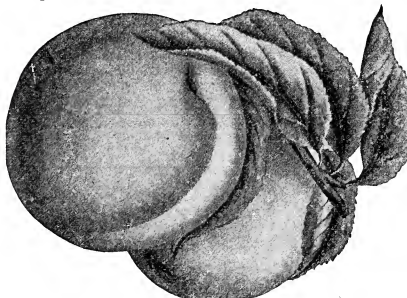
MOUNTAIN ROSE. A large, handsome, freestone peach, yellow skin with red cheek; the flesh is white, juicy, and most excellent. August.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY. A good rival to the Elberta, ripening about three weeks later; large in size, golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh thick, firm, and excellent flavor. Freestone. On account of its good shipping qualities, it is a valuable market variety. September.

NEW PROLIFIC. A popular market sort, large yellow fruit with blush cheek. Flesh firm, juicy, fine flavor, and a freestone. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive. September.

SMOCK. A large, yellow peach, mottled with red, juicy freestone. Enormously productive. A valuable market variety. Late September.

TRIUMPH. One of the most popular yellow freestone varieties, ripening very early. Very large, golden yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh deep rich yellow. Fine for eating and shipping. Tree blooms late and is an abundant, annual cropper. July.



Niagara Peach

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:

We received the plants this morning and are well pleased.
Respectfully,

Mrs. H. M. WIDNEY.
St. Joe, Ind.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:

Received shrubs today; all in good order. Thanking you for the prompt delivery, I remain,

Yours very truly,

HENRY C. MAHN.
New Knoxville, Ohio.

Cherries

FOR commercial purposes, plant a cherry orchard, because there is perhaps no other fruit always so much in demand at such good prices. No home orchard is complete without some cherry tree.

Cherry trees are infected by fewer diseases than any other fruit tree. The sour varieties are never troubled with scale, but spraying is, of course, beneficial to the tree.

The so-called sour varieties are hardy, vigorous, and frost-resisting. They are easily grown wherever the apple succeeds, and are late bloomers. Few fruit trees will bear such an abundant amount of luscious fruit year after year with as little expense.

The trees are beautiful as well as useful. The "sweet" cherry thrives in many States, both east and west. It is always best to plant where the tree will be protected as much as possible from the late spring frosts. The rich, sweet, luscious cherries can be shipped long distances and are very profitable in suitable localities.

Our cherry stock is as fine as can be produced. They are all budded on imported Mahaleb stock, which makes them the best and longest-lived trees.

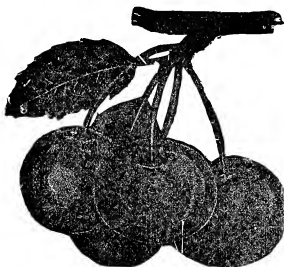
All first-class trees, 2-year old, 3 to 4 feet, 85c each, \$8.00 per 10, \$19.00 per 25.

2-year old, 4 to 6 feet, each \$1.25, \$1.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 25.

BLACK TARTARIAN. A beautiful, purplish cherry of superb quality, rich and juicy. This remarkable tree makes a beautiful, erect growth. A prolific bearer. Late June and July.

BING. One of the best known and most popular dark sweet cherries. Good for home ground. June.

EARLY RICHMOND OR MAY. Unsurpassed for cooking. The tree is a free grower and reliable producer. The fruit is medium, dark red, juicy, and has an acid flavor. June.



Early Richmond

The best proof of the high standard of our goods, and the satisfaction they afford is that for more than 35 years we have served the same customers in the same territory, under the same name. Our best recommendation is the fact that our old customers are constantly sending new ones to us.

GOVERNOR WOOD. The standard of quality among the sweet cherries. The large, light red fruit hangs well on the tree and does not rot easily. The fruit buds are hardy and the tree is a stout, healthy grower, and an abundant bearer. June.

LATE DUKE. A large, light red cherry of most excellent quality. They are between a sweet and a sour cherry. Fine for canning. The tree is a strong, upright grower.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Several different strains come under this variety or name; all of them are good, but we consider this particular strain one of the very best of the sour cherries, and it should be largely planted in every orchard. The fruit is large, dark red, and handsome.

NAPOLEON. Late, a large, yellow sweet cherry, pink blushed, beautiful and delicious.

YELLOW SPANISH. A large, handsome, sweet cherry with light red cheek, firm and most delicious. The tree is vigorous in growth and productive. Late June.

Quinces

THE quince is always in demand, although its commercial value has changed but little for many years. Quinces are largely used in cooking, canning, and preserving, as they have a delicious flavor. It is a reliable cropper, and requires but little care. Yet the increased size of the fruit and the quality repay well for all the extra work given them. The trees thrive in almost any soil, but prefer a heavy, moist, clay loam.

First Class Trees

3 to 4 ft.	\$0.85 each	\$8.00 per 10	\$19.50 per 25
4 to 5 ft.	1.00 each	9.50 per 10	22.50 per 25

CHAMPION. A strong, rugged, exceedingly productive tree, which begins to bear when two years old. The fruit is large, oval, of a rich color and excellent quality. It ripens late and keeps well until January.

APPLE OR ORANGE. Large, round, bright golden yellow, cooks quite tender, and has an excellent flavor. Valuable for preserving and for market. An abundant bearer. One of the finest late varieties.

Mulberries

ON ACCOUNT of the beautiful, heavy foliage and compact growth of the mulberries, they are frequently classed as ornamental trees. They are very hardy and long lived; in fact, one specimen of which we know is more than three hundred years old. Throughout the Western States they are frequently planted for windbreaks and hedges, and are valuable for posts.

NEW AMERICAN. Equal to the Downing in all respects and is a much harder tree. Vigorous grower and very productive. The best variety for fruit. The berries are very large and ripen from June to middle of September. 3 to 4 feet, 75c.

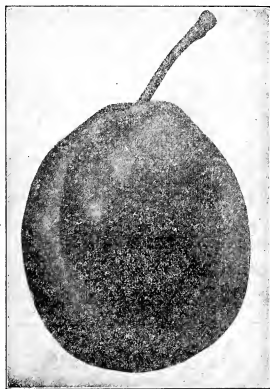
RUSSIAN. A very hardy, rapid-growing tree and very productive, but the fruit is small and of little value except as food for the birds. Often planted around orchards for this purpose. The wood is valuable for posts. 5 to 6 feet, 75c.

Plums

PLU^M trees are often called the poor man's tree because they require so little room to grow and are always such prolific bearers. The markets demand for high-grade plums is almost unlimited, and for dessert, cooking, and canning, no fruit is more delicious.

Use plum trees to fill the places on your farm where other fruit trees will not have room to grow. Plant a commercial orchard of plums; give it good attention and it will bring you large profits and prove a good investment.

A light, sandy soil is preferred for plums, but they do well in almost any soil as long as it is well drained. The tree should be sprayed annually with Bordeaux mixture.



Yellow Egg Plum

The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested and are "stand-bys." They may be relied upon to furnish annual crops of highly profitable and delicious fruit. The stock is clean, healthy, and sturdy two-year-old, budded on the finest Myrobalon plum stock.

Guaranteed all first class.

2-yr. old, 3-4 ft.	\$0.75 ea.	\$ 7.00 per 10	\$16.25 per 25
2-yr. old, 4-5 ft.	.90 ea.	8.50 per 10	20.00 per 25
2-yr. old, 5-7 ft.	1.35 ea.	12.50 per 10	25.00 per 25

MOORE'S ARCTIC. Purplish black plum with a thin bloom. The fruit is small to medium; flesh juicy, sweet and fine flavored. Tree is healthy, a regular and abundant bearer. August.

REINE CLAUDE. Fine variety for canning. Fruit is large, roundish oval, greenish yellow, spotted with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and of the finest quality. Very productive.

SATSUMA. Ripens in early September. Purple red. Flesh dark red. Tree a free bearer, but should be planted in situation which may be slightly protected by buildings or a windbreak.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. A large, showy plum, frequently two inches in diameter, dark purple, of the Damson type. The flesh is sweet and firm. Good shipper. September.

YELLOW EGG. A beautiful yellow, egg-shaped plum of the largest size; flesh yellow, somewhat coarse, and always clings to the stone. Excellent for canning. Always brings a good price on market. Tree a prolific bearer and a good grower. Late August.

ABUNDANCE. Beautiful yellow, heavily over-spread with purple-carmine; large to very large; flesh yellow, very juicy, sweet, quite firm; skin tough. Tree a strong, thrifty grower, very hardy and prolific. Fruit stands shipping well to distant markets. July.

BRADSHAW. Remarkably good early plum. Very large, dark violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Valuable market variety. Tree an erect, vigorous grower. Middle of August.

BURBANK. Successful almost anywhere. Fruit very large, color cherry red, mottled; flesh yellow, sweet and firm. Fine for keeping and shipping. Tree a vigorous grower, but so straggling that it requires sharp pruning. August.

GERMAN PRUNE. One of the oldest varieties. The tree is vigorous in growth and productive. Large, purple fruit that is firm, sweet, and delicious. A free-stone. September.

LOMBARD. A favorite for canning and culinary purposes. Of medium size, oval, violet-red. Flesh is yellow, juicy, pleasant and good. Adheres to the stone. Good market variety. The tree is strong and productive, bearing when quite young. Late August.

One or two plum trees of several varieties added to your order, or, if your space does not allow more than a single tree, will be an investment that will repay you a thousand fold in the quantity and quality of the fruit produced.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:

Enclosed find check for shrubs. Thank you for the fine, thrifty plants, also courtesies extended.

Yours truly,

MRS. C. H. SMITH.
Peoria, Ohio.

Grapes

ONE of the most satisfactory crops that can be grown, because it can be depended upon practically every year. Grape vines will grow almost everywhere, but to produce the finest specimens they should be carefully cultivated and pruned. A south or southwestern exposure will, as a rule, give best results. The soil should be dry, and if not naturally so, should be artificially drained before planting.

A top dressing of well-rotted manure should be applied each year, alternated every few years with a dressing of slaked lime.

Grapes can be easily trained over fences, buildings, arbors, summer-houses, pergolas, etc., and in this way are ornamental as well as useful. The enemies of the grape vine and fruit are very few and can be easily kept in check.

2-year, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10, \$8.50 per 25.

AGAWAM. Large, compact, dark red or maroon colored berries. Ripens early and is very attractive.

BRIGHTON. A very desirable, early red grape. Berries are medium to large sized bunches, good flavor and quality.

CATAWBA. Medium large, red grape, of good quality. Late.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. One of the strongest growers and a most hardy variety. Quality is good and is a long keeper.

CONCORD. The most popular black grape in America. Good shipper, sweet, and juicy. Vine hardy, healthy, and productive.

DELAWARE. This is an American grape. There is no other variety more delicately flavored or having a more agreeable aroma than the Delaware. Next to the Concord, it is the most popular, and has a beautiful pink color.

MOORE'S EARLY. A very popular, early grape. Hardy and a good grower.

NIAGARA.

When fully ripe, the berries are a greenish yellow. Skin tough with quality similar to the Concord. This is the leading white grape for home and market use.



Brighton

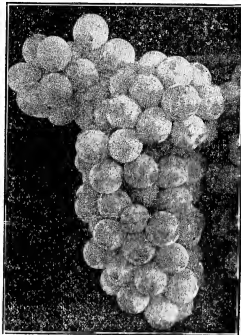
POCKLINGTON.

The berries are a golden yellow, sweet and juicy. Vine hardy, and good producer. Ranks next to the Concord. Good shipper.

SALEM. A strong, vigorous vine; berries large, dark copper color, sweet, with a thin skin. Early September.

VERGENNES.

The large, white amber berries are rich and delicious, and hold firmly to the stem. An excellent keeper.

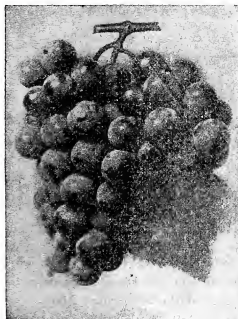


Niagara

WOODRUFF RED. A very profitable grape grown with the Delaware. Good shipper and keeper. Very vigorous and good producer.

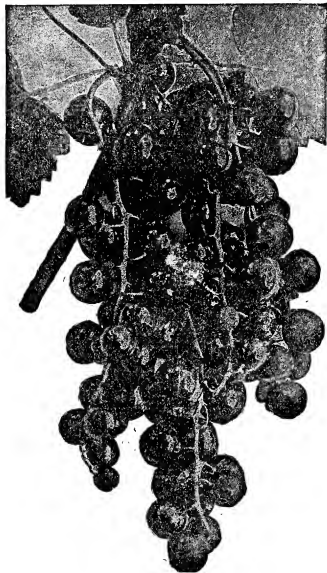
WORDEN. A seedling of the Concord. Large bunches, which ripen ten days earlier than the Concord. Deserves a good place on the market.

WYOMING. Vine very hardy, healthy, and robust. Berries a beautiful light red, and in size are nearly double the size of the Delaware. Flesh tender, sweet, juicy. Best early red market grape.



Worden

Currants



EXPERIENCE teaches that a cool, moist soil is best adapted to the growth of currants. Strong, moist loams, with a considerable mixture of clay, are good. Even, well-drained, stiff clay will give good results.

The pruning is simple, but very important. The younger the wood, the finer the fruit. It is absolutely necessary, however, that a fair supply of the old wood be left in order to insure productiveness. No wood over three years old should be allowed to remain. Plants should be set in rows six feet wide and about three feet apart in the row. Twenty-five hundred can be planted to the acre.

2-year old, first-class plants, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10, \$8.50 per 25.

CHERRY. Bush a strong grower, very hardy, and quite prolific bearer. The large, bright red berry has a thin skin and a fine flavor.

CHAMPION. This is one of the best and most desirable varieties of black currants, having a mild flavor. Plant is a vigorous grower and the fruit is above the medium size.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. The leading market currant. One of the best known varieties and universally used by the large fruit-growers. Long stems, fine flavor, and very productive. Fruit easy to pick, good shipper; plants are very hardy.

LONDON MARKET. Bush vigorous and upright. One of the best for northern climates and at the same time a leader in the Southern States. Beautiful dark red berries medium sized with large branches. A favorite for home market and will stand long shipments.

RED CROSS. A strong-growing, very productive variety. The medium-sized, bright red berries are borne in long clusters and are of fine quality.

WHITE GRAPE. One of the most vigorous growing varieties we have. Fruit excellent for table use, having a mild acid flavor. The golden-white berries are borne in large, handsome clusters.

WILDER. Upright and vigorous grower, bright red berry of excellent quality; ripens and remains bright and firm very late. Largely planted by the best fruit growers. It is our first choice of all the kinds.

Keep Your Trees Healthy

SPRAY YOUR TREES WHILE THEY ARE DORMANT

Use Scalecide or Lime and Sulphur

Have your trees bear fruit of quality. Keep your trees healthy and growing. Proper spraying at proper times with proper material, will produce healthy trees to bear quality fruit that will bring highest prices. Scalecide and Lime and Sulphur is the proper spray material, is not poisonous to man or beast, mixes instantly with water when stirred, and stays mixed. Write for prices and other literature on spraying.

Put up in following packages. Prices on request.

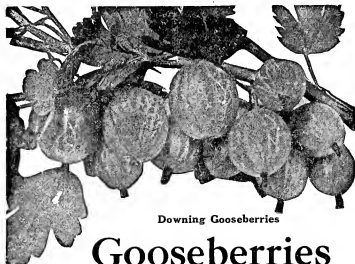
Dry Lime and Sulphur

100 lb. drums.
25 lb. drums.
10 lb. packages.
Scalecide
50 gal. barrels.

Dry Arsenate of Lead

100 lb. drums.
50 lb. drums.
12 ½ lb. drums.
5 lb. packages.

Freight and express charges prepaid on any orders in this catalogue on orders amounting to \$3.00 or more, east of the Mississippi River.



Downing Gooseberries

Gooseberries

ONE of the hardiest of the bush fruits. The best results are obtained by planting gooseberries in moist, but not soggy, clay loam; but they will do reasonably well in any well-drained soil if they are well fertilized once each year. The gooseberries bear most freely on two- and three-year-old wood. Therefore, the aim should be to keep a continuous supply of vigorous shoots. Prune freely to encourage upright growth. We offer all first-class plants.

Rhubarb

Plants 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$7.50 per 100.

LINNAEUS. Leaf-stocks long, large, tender, juicy, produced quite early. Cellar-grown rhubarb with beautifully pink, tender stalks may be enjoyed in March by any one who will devote a little time to it. For this crop the plants are grown from spring until

fall in very rich soil so as to establish a number of crowns on each root. In the fall a number of roots are packed together with rich soil in some cool, dark cellar. After the crop has been cut, the roots are replanted in the garden to regain their vigor for the next year's forcing.

Asparagus

IT is not necessary to tell the good qualities of the asparagus, as it is known to everybody. It is the most healthful and delicious of the early vegetables. It is very easily grown, and no plant will produce as the asparagus does with as little outlay. May be either planted in fall or spring. Dig up the ground deep, put on plenty of well-rotted manure, thoroughly mixed in the soil, throw out a bed about four to five inches deep, lay the plants in by spreading the roots out well, and scatter the dirt over the plants about four inches, or the depth of the ground thrown out, press the dirt well around the plants by patting it down with a spade or shovel, then top-dress the ground with about three inches of well-rotted manure and scatter salt enough over the top of this to make the ground white enough to track a rabbit. The second year after planting, you will be able to harvest enough asparagus for a good sized

family from a bed of about two hundred plants. Two hundred plants will make a bed three feet wide and fifteen feet long. Keep the crown of the asparagus cut regularly so it will not get too large and woody. A good asparagus root properly planted will produce from three and one-half to seven pounds of asparagus, and when planted in small beds, where it can be well mulched and cared for, will even do much better than this. It is necessary to start with good roots. It depends much more on the care taken of the plants and the plant food given them than it does the variety planted. Salt should be put on at the end of every season, in the spring of the year.

Asparagus, \$1.00 per 25, \$3.00 per 100, \$12.50 per 1000.

BARR'S MAMMOTH. A very good variety with large, even-sized roots.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Really colossal. Deep green shoots from one to two inches in diameter are sent up thickly from the crowns.

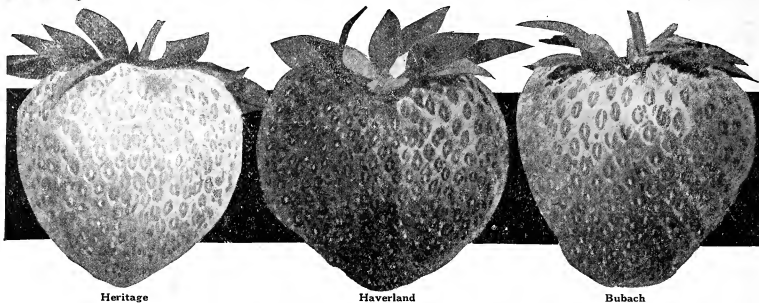
PALMETTO. In large markets, this asparagus brings the highest prices on account of the size and beautiful appearance of its stocks. Some years it is on the market several days before the other varieties.

Trees that
Grow

Express
Prepaid



Conover's Colossal
Industry Gooseberry



Heritage

Haverland

Bubach

Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES are so well known and generally grown that it is hardly necessary to give much space to descriptions. If interested in knowing about the culture of strawberries, we will be pleased to send our booklet, "What, Where, When, and How to Plant," which tells about preparing bed, cultivation, etc. We will only give here a few notes of general importance:

Ground must be well drained. Ground must be well prepared. Plant in spring—always the best time. Generous supply of well-rotted manure is a great benefit. Protect plants when received from nursery; never allow roots to be exposed to the sun or wind. Plant in rows four feet apart and eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in row. Crown of plant should never be below surface of ground.

AROMA (Per.). One of the finest for long-distance shipping. The large berries are bright red to the center. Of conical shape, with prominent yellow seeds that help to make them very attractive on market. The quality is such that it is a leader with many growers.

BRANDYWINE (Per.). A well-known variety that has proven very successful wherever planted. Produces immense quantities of large, very fine, deep red berries that have a delightful flavor. The bright yellow seeds make a fine color contrast with the beautiful red fruit. This is one variety that has been a favorite in most all of the States east of the Rocky Mountains and also on the Pacific coast. The foliage of this variety is very large; the fruit stems strong and erect, holding the large berries well off the ground. We can freely recommend this as being one of the very best berries.

BUBACH (Imp.). This variety has never failed to win a reputation wherever planted. It is famous for its beautifully colored, large berries and mammoth crops. It is a leader among the money-makers, an old, well-tested variety that has never failed.

ENHANCE (Imp.). A very good bearer for the market. The plant is a healthy and vigorous grower, reliable, productive, and of a good quality.

FENDELL (Imp.). A comparatively new variety; seedling from the Wm. Belt, originated in 1915 by Charles E. Fendell. It is noted for the strong growing plants, extra large, fine-flavored berries, and great productivity. It has a record of better than sixteen thousand quarts per acre.

GANDY (Per.). Another old favorite. Its popularity, instead of decreasing, is steadily increasing. The fruit is dark red with dark red seeds. A very late berry that does best on a heavy clay soil. Considered one of the best shippers ever known and has done well wherever tried. Should be planted with the Senator Dunlap, as fertilizer.

GLEN MARY (Per.). Mid-season. Unexcelled as a long-distance shipper and one of the best for our States, as it resists dry weather admirably. A heavy bearer of large, delicious fruits.

HAVERLAND (Imp.). On account of the hardiness, wonderful productiveness of the plants, and the general appearance, good shipping qualities, and excellent flavor, his berry continues to grow in popularity. It has always proven to be one of the best varieties wherever planted, and thrives best with the Senator Dunlap as fertilizer.

HERITAGE (Per.). The plants of this variety are good growers. The fruit is unusually large for one that continues to bear throughout the berry season.

NICK OHMER (Per.). Medium to late fruiting. A most popular sort with berries of beautiful carmine color. The fruit is large, firm, and of unusually delicious flavor. The long stems make picking very easy. A fine shipper and suitable for fancy market. A leading variety with many growers.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.). The demand for this variety has been increasing steadily, as it has an unusually long fruiting season. It bears immense quantities of large, handsome, rich, fine-flavored, dark red berries, which are of uniform size and shape and very attractive appearance. The demand for this variety among fruit growers shows that it is coming to the front as one of the best.

UNCLE JIM (Per.). A strong grower that bears large fruit of a rich color. One of the best for canning; a good market variety and a good shipper. Heavy producer. Every strawberry patch should contain some of this variety.

Strawberry, per 100 \$1.50, per 500 \$7.00, per 1000 \$10.00.

Fall Bearing Strawberry Plants

FALL-BEARING strawberries are a success. Every home especially should have a patch of these, enough for home use at least. There is good money in them, if raised for market. Just think of fresh strawberries all through the fall months. What a luxury! You can have all you need of them by planting some of the following varieties.

Set the same as other strawberry plants and keep the fruit stems picked off till about July 1, same as on all new set plants. They will produce a good paying crop of berries the first year.

Seventy-five cents per 12, \$3.00 per 100, \$11.00 per 500.

— Plants That Grow —

Express Prepaid

On all orders of \$3.00 or more
east of Mississippi River.

Ever-Bearing Red Raspberry

ST. REGIS. This new raspberry of recent introduction stands in a class alone. It will produce fruit from June until the berries freeze in the fall or early winter. The fruit begins to ripen very early and continues on the new canes throughout the remainder of the summer and fall months.

Berries are a bright crimson, good size, rich, sugary, with excellent raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with an abundance of dark green, leathery foliage.

St. Regis is a heavy bearer and has proven one of the most profitable of the red varieties, also a producer of fruit during the summer and fall. 10c each, 75c per 12, \$4.00 per 100.

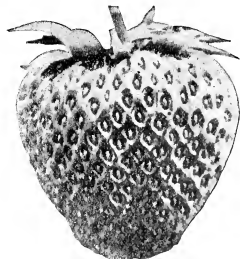
PROGRESSIVE (Per.). A wonderful fall-bearing strawberry, as the spring-set plants not only produce big crops of berries the same season, but the runner plants also begin to bear fruit as soon as they are set, and in this way Progressive yields a crop of fruit the first year. The fruit is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance. Progressive will please you.

SUPERB (Per.). This is the best and most profitable fall-bearing strawberry grown. Superb berries are much larger than other varieties and of far better quality and better appearance. After the first year, they produce a big crop in June and again in the fall. It is the best known and most widely planted. The plants are strong and stand the winter well. The fruit is large, round, rich, dark colored, glossy and attractive.

Dewberries

THE dewberry is a trailing or vine form of the blackberry. May be trained to run over stone piles, over rough embankments or rocky hill-sides, and sometimes produce a very large crop of fruit annually over land where no other crop could be grown. The fruit is very large and always at a premium with the commission men or the open market. If they are planted where they can be cultivated, they should be plowed, and in the winter a coarse litter of mulch thrown over them. The vines will grow up through this and keep the fruit from the ground. We are only offering one variety which is considered the best of all dewberries now in cultivation.

LUCRETIA. Fruit of high quality and very large, often one to two inches long and one inch in diameter. Perfectly hardy and a great bearer. 10 plants for 50c, 100 plants for \$3.00, \$12.00 per 500.



Fall Bearing Strawberries



The Best
Trees,
After All,
Are
Those That
Grow.

Persimmon

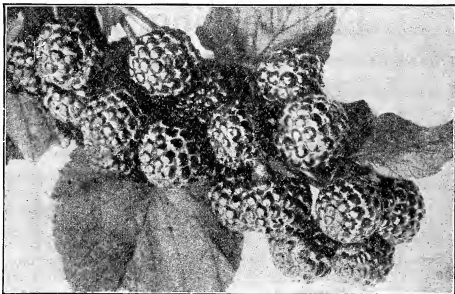


Black Walnut

Raspberries

MANY great improvements in the hardy varieties of raspberries, make the cultivation of the fruit comparatively easy. They will do well in any good soil, but thrive best in deep, moist (not over-wet) soil. The lighter loams are preferable for the red varieties, while the heavier suits the black varieties best.

Pinch back the black varieties early when the young canes are about three feet high, in order to keep the bushes snug and compact. Mulching will prove beneficial to both varieties, both in summer and winter. Once the raspberry patch is established it requires very little cultivation. All raspberries, 25 plants \$1.00, 100 plants \$3.50, 500 plants \$15.00.



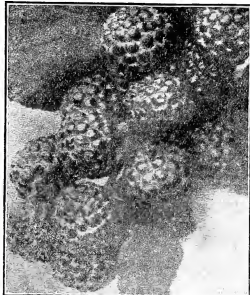
Cumberland

Raspberries Grown From Tips

CARDINAL. One of the most vigorous growers and one of the hardiest of all the raspberries. In fact, it is considered one of the very best purple berries. The best proof of this is that nearly all growers discard the other purple varieties after the Cardinals are once established. They produce a fine quality of dark red or almost purple berries through a long season. A very fine quality for family use.

GREGG. Known for many years by more people than is any other raspberry on the market. Large, showy, black, firm, and will ship well. Hardy and vigorous growers. Ripens about mid-season.

HAYMAKER. Very large, firm berry, good shipper, and one of the best for home use. A lighter red than



Kansas

the Cardinal. Plants are very hardy, and a good crop may be depended upon each year.

KANSAS. Plants are strong, vigorous growers, will stand extremes of drought and cold weather and still bear large crops. These will grow with less care than will any others of the "tip" varieties.

CUMBERLAND. The fruit of this variety is largest of all the black caps; firm, a good shipper, and one of the most profitable as a market berry. Very choice black cap.

Varieties Which Grow From Roots, Called Sucker Plants

CUTHBERT. Considered the queen of the market, as they bring a higher price on the market than any other of the red raspberries. The fruit is large, dark crimson, firm, sweet, rich, highly flavored, and as beautiful as strawberries. This is one of the hardiest of the red raspberries and endures the extreme northern climates or the southern summers with equal vigor and productiveness.

MILLER'S RED. A very healthy grower that bears a good quality of bright red berries throughout the entire raspberry season. In fact, during some seasons, they bear fruit as late as August. An excellent shipper.

KING. A very early red berry that always commands a good price. The plants are hardy and productive and the fruit of good quality. The King raspberry is earlier than any other variety.

Spring Hill Nurseries,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Sms:

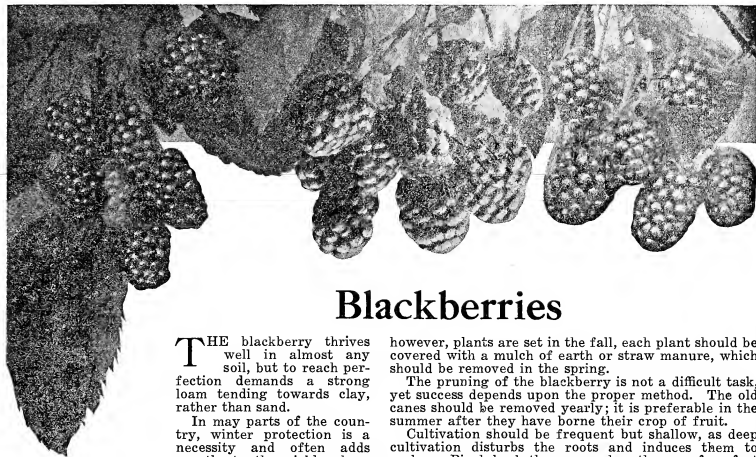
Shrubbery came in good condition. Thanks for promptness in filling order. Enclosed find amount due.

Respectfully,

MRS. STACY B. RANKIN.
South Charleston, Ohio.

—Trees That Grow—

Costs less money,
Saves labor and disappointment.



Blackberries

THE blackberry thrives well in almost any soil, but to reach perfection demands a strong loam tending towards clay, rather than sand.

In many parts of the country, winter protection is a necessity and often adds greatly to the yield, where not considered really essential. The blackberry, as a

rule, out-yields all other members of this family and is usually one of the most profitable to grow when properly managed, providing the climate conditions are favorable. Planting is best done in the spring. If,

however, plants are set in the fall, each plant should be covered with a mulch of earth or straw manure, which should be removed in the spring.

The pruning of the blackberry is not a difficult task, yet success depends upon the proper method. The old canes should be removed yearly; it is preferable in the summer after they have borne their crop of fruit.

Cultivation should be frequent but shallow, as deep cultivation disturbs the roots and induces them to sucker. Pinch back the canes when three or four feet high. It is best not to allow more than three or four canes to a hill.

Blackberries should be planted about four feet apart in rows seven feet apart. It will take about 1,450 plants to the acre when planted this way. Those offered below are all tested varieties.

All blackberries, 10 plants 50c, 100 plants \$3.50, 500 plants \$15.00.

AGAWAM. Fruit medium size, jet black, sweet, and tender to the core; a valuable variety for home use, being sweet as soon as black.

BLOWER. Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, of the finest quality, and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Has produced 2,694 berries on one bush, 2,720 quarts on one-third acre. Large size, jet black color, good shipping properties, best quality, and unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort.

EARLY HARVEST. The best easily grown blackberry in cultivation. Fruit firm and of good quality, excellent shipper, good market variety. Needs some protection in winter.

ELDORADO. This is a comparatively new variety, and has proven itself to be the best of all blackberries under cultivation. The best proof for this is the berry growers. After once fruiting the Eldorado, they dis-

card almost all other varieties which they have. It is very hardy, claimed to have no equal in this respect. Fruit is very large, jet black, good shipper, good quality, and a great producer. We personally recommend this variety above any other that is offered.

MERSERAU. Strong grower, upright, productive, stout stock canes. Very hardy. Yields enormous crops of brilliant black berries that retain their color under all conditions. Extra good quality.

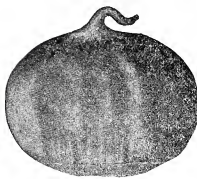
SNYDER. Very hardy, great producer, medium size, and one of the best known varieties of the blackberries, succeeding wherever planted. Over-production is its greatest fault.

TAYLOR. Berries of fine flavor, larger than Snyder, canes of vigorous growth, iron-clad hardness, and wonderfully prolific. Ripens late.

WILSON'S EARLY. Very large, fine flavor, sweet and juicy, and a vigorous grower. This is not as large a producer as some of the other varieties, but the quality and flavor are in its favor.

Edible Nut Trees

Castanea (Chestnut)



American Chestnut

—**DENTATA** (American Sweet Chestnut). A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. The timber is desirable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. They are a remarkable race of trees, bearing very young, and yielding large crops of nuts of extraordinary size. The nuts are sweet, delicately flavored, and are a valuable item of commerce. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each.



Filbert

Corylus (Hazlenut)

—**AMERICANA** (English Filbert). These nuts grow wild throughout a good part of the United States. The nuts are medium size, nearly round, rich flavor of superior quality. The cultivation of these nuts is not very profitable. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.



Pecan

Carya (Hickory)

—**PECAN**. Pecan growing is becoming a favorite industry in the Southern and Western States and is quite profitable. The trees are long lived, quite hardy and productive. A species of hickory which may well rank first among our native nuts. They are large, thin-shelled, full kernels, and of rich flavor. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

Juglans (Walnut)



English Walnut

—**REGIA** (English Walnut). A fine ornamental tree that grows well in the climate of the Middle States and bears freely. Large profits are realized from the orchards of California and the South and still large quantities of these nuts are imported. The nut is about the size of a black walnut; it has a thin shell and contains a large kernel which has a very delicate flavor. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

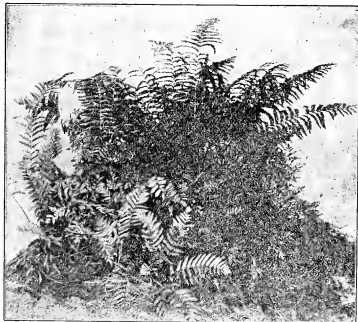
—**NIGRA** (Black Walnut). This is one of the largest, grandest, and most massive of our forest trees. It is a favorite of the landscape gardener. A very good tree for public planting on account of its rapid growth and handsome foliage. The timber of this tree is very valuable. The nuts are large, round, covered with a thick husk, and the kernel has a fine flavor, much liked by many people. 5 to 6 feet, 75c.

—**CINEREA** (Butternut, White Walnut). The tree is especially esteemed for its abundant crops of fruit which abounds in oil and is sweet and rich. The nut is oval; the husk is covered with a sticky gum, and the surface of the nut is much rougher than any of the other walnuts. The tree is valuable as a park tree. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.00 each.

—**SIEBOLDIANA** (Japan Walnut). The large, spreading top of this tree makes it very ornamental. The trees are very hardy, having stood a temperature of twenty degrees below zero without injury; begins to bear when three years old. The nuts are larger than the common hickory nut and borne in clusters of from ten to twenty. The shells are moderately thick, the kernels are sweet. Should be extensively planted. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

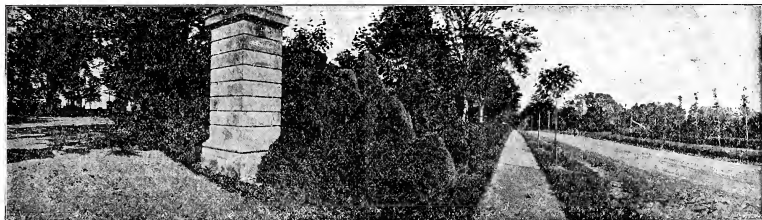
Hardy Ferns

The most beautiful, natural, and interesting effects can be produced by planting of hardy ferns. They should be planted to be protected from the prevailing winds. They are perfectly hardy and can stand planting either in shady or sunny positions. We can furnish either of the following varieties: Ostrich Fern, the large-leaf, tall-growing variety; The Royal Fern, one of the large-growing varieties; The Cinnamon, medium grower in height. Prices, 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.



EXPRESS PREPAID

On all orders of \$3.00 or more
east of Mississippi River.
— Plant Trees That Grow —



Entrance Planting

Hardy Ornamental Shade Trees

ORNAMENTAL shade trees play an important part in the arrangement of all lawns and parks. They are often invaluable as windbreaks, supply shade, and help retain the moisture—conditions that are essential to the growth of many of the choicest shrubs and perennials.

There are trees noteworthy for their profusion of bloom; some for the unusual color of bark or leaves;

and some for the strength of their limbs. Some trees will endure smoke much better than others, making them valuable for city planting.

For many years we have given especial attention to ornamental shade trees, and are confident of our ability to please the most critical buyer. We have the largest variety of this class of stock to be found in this part of the State.

Acer (Maple)

—**GINNALA**. A shrub or small tree to twenty feet; leaves three-lobed and beautiful, turning bright red in Autumn. May be used as the Japanese Maples, where they are not hardy. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.25 each.

—**NEGUNDO** (Box Elder, Ash Leaf Maple). A large, spreading tree of rapid growth very hardy, and a good drought resister. Largely planted for windbreaks and timber. The leaves resemble those of the ash. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

—**PLATANOIDES** (Norway Maple). A large, handsome tree with a compact, rounded head of spreading branches, attaining a height of one hundred feet. The broad, deep green leaves cast a dense, refreshing shade. One of the best and most beautiful trees for street, park, cemetery, or lawn planting. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each, 10 to 12 feet \$2.00 each.

—**Schwedleri** (Purple-leaved Norway Maple). One of the most beautiful of the shade trees. In early spring the young leaves are bright red, changing to purplish green as they grow older. In autumn, they are golden yellow. The tree has a round, compact head and large leaves which cast a dense shade. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each, 8 to 10 feet \$2.25 each.

—**SACCHARUM** (Sugar Maple, Rock Maple). Large trees to 120 feet with gray bark. Long lived. Grows well except in damp, soggy soils. An excellent street and shade tree of upright, dense growth. Leaves turning bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50 each.

—**SACCHARINUM** (Soft Maple, Silver Maple). This is one of the best known of all the maples. It is an ornamental tree with wide, slender, spreading branches. Thrives almost anywhere, but grows very rapidly in moist, rich soil. 6 to 8 feet 75c each, 8 to 10 feet \$1.00 each.

Acer Palmatus (Japanese Maples)

The Japanese Maples are trees of dwarf habit and are the most delicately beautiful of all the small exotic trees. They may be planted in masses, or as specimen plants, and for this reason are treated separately. There are many happy variations in these maples, some with delicately cut leaves, some highly colored during the first weeks of summer, while still others are highly colored throughout the entire season.

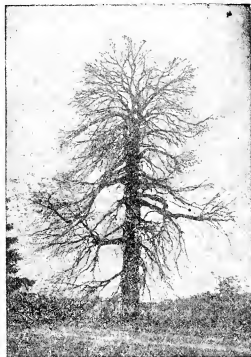
—**var. Atropurpureum**. The leaves of this species are a very dark purple, and are especially beautiful in early spring. Very effective grown as specimens or in groups. Sometimes ten feet high. 2 to 3 feet \$2.25 each, 3 to 4 feet \$5.00 each.

—**var. Dissectum**. A variety with light green foliage, very deeply cut, almost fern-like foliage, of dwarf and pendulous habit. A handsome little tree. 1½ to 2 feet \$3.00 each.

—**var. Purpureum**. The finely cut leaves of this variety are an intense purple. Beautiful. 1½ to 2 feet \$3.00.



Aesculus (Horse Chestnut)



Buckeye

—**GLABRA** (Ohio Buckeye). A large growing ornamental, native shade tree. Valuable for park and street planting. Beautiful leaves with showy, interesting flowers. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25 each.

—**HIPPOCASTANUM** (European Horse Chestnut). A large growing, ornamental shade tree with beautiful dark green foliage. The white flowers are showy and interesting. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25 each.

—**RUBICUNDA** (Red Flowering Horse Chestnut). A very beautiful ornamental shade tree. In early spring they are covered with large red flowers, very showy and interesting. It bears large nuts which are not edible. The large leaves cast a very dense shade. 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00.

Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven)

—**GLANDULOSA**. A very rapid-growing, open-headed tree, with large, pinnate foliage of bright green color and tropical appearance.



Beech

Will grow in almost any soil and resists the dust and smoke of cities, that prove fatal to many other trees. 10 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each.

Betula (Birch)

Birches not only form an interesting class of trees, but they are also beautiful and ornamental. They are especially desirable for park and other ornamental planting.

The bark usually separates into thin, papery leaves. The foliage is rarely attacked by insects. Their graceful habit, slender and often pendulous branches, and their picturesque white trunks, make them conspicuous marks on any landscape.

—**ALBA** (European White Birch). This tree will attain a height of eighty feet and is a valuable specie. They are especially valuable for planting in colder climates. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00 each, 8 to 10 feet \$1.25 each.

—**LENTA** (Sweet Cherry or Black Birch). A handsome, round-headed tree with pendulous branches when older. Very attractive in spring when covered with its long, staminate catkins. The trunk is of dark, reddish brown; the young bark is aromatic and of agreeable flavor. Usually grows sixty to seventy feet in height. 8 to 10 feet \$1.00 each.

—**POPULIFOLIA** (American White Birch). A small, rapid-growing, ornamental tree, thriving on very poor soil. Bark white and conspicuous in winter. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25 each.

—**LUTEA** (Yellow Birch). trees of the Northern States. The bark is silvery gray or orange; on old trees, reddish brown. The young bark is aromatic. 8 to 10 feet \$1.25 each.

Carpinus (Hornbeam)

—**AMERICANA** (Hornbeam). A native tree, in growth quite similar to the beech, but the foliage is thinner and form more irregular.

—**BETULUS** (European Hornbeam). Thick, dense habit and slow growth. Good for screens and hedges,

3 to 4 feet 50c each, 4 to 5 feet \$1.00 each.

One of the most valuable



Horse Chestnut in Bloom

Ordering NOW is forehandness. If you wait until later in the season, you are going to be disappointed because you do not receive perhaps the one tree or plant you specially wanted.

While we try to grow sufficient to more than supply our customers' needs, it sometimes happens that certain plants and trees are largely demanded and our stock becomes exhausted early in the season.

You need have no fear that plants or trees will be sent before the opening of the planting season. YOU may set the date you wish to have them arrive or we will advise on receipt of your order the time that our experience has taught us is the best time to plant.

We can't emphasize this point too strongly—order early and avoid disappointment.



Catalpa

—BUNGH (Umbrella Catalpa).

Just the tree to be used for formal effects. Propagated on a stem of the Catalpa Speciosa. It makes a very unique ornamental tree. It has a broad, dome-shaped head at the top of a long, straight stem. When the tree attains its full growth, the top is often fifteen to twenty feet in diameter and not over three to four feet tall on top of a strong stem from

five to seven feet high. An exceptionally hardy variety. 5 to 7 feet, 2-year old, \$1.50 each.

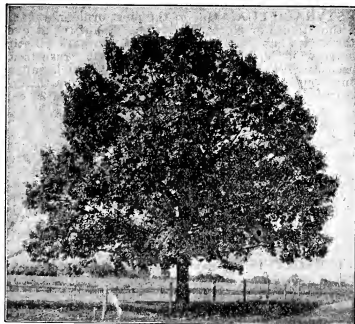
—SPECIOSA (Western Catalpa). A handsome tree with large, bright green foliage, especially ornamental in June when laden with beautiful white flowers in large, showy panicles. Desirable on account of its rapid growth and ability to thrive in a great variety of soils. Valuable for lawn and street planting. 8 to 10 feet, 75c each.

Caragana (Pea Tree)

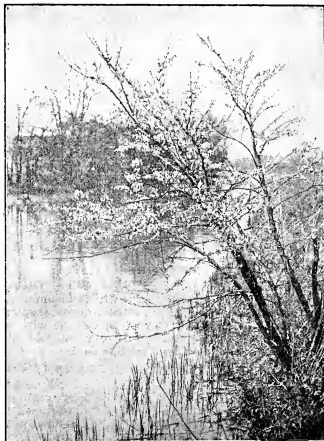
—ARBORESCENS (Siberian Pea Tree). A very desirable tree for hedges, windbreaks, or ornamental planting. Of Russian origin. It is hardy and a rapid grower. It has a beautiful foliage resembling the locust, a fragrant bloom, followed by seed pods. Extensively planted through the Northwest. 4 to 6 feet 50c each.

Cerasus (Cherry)

—PADUS (European Bird Cherry). A small tree which is covered with large, white flowers borne on somewhat drooping, leafy racemes. The fruit is black with a rough stone. 6 to 8 feet 50c each.



Linden Tree



Red Bud

Cercis (Judas Tree)

—CANADENSIS (American Judas Tree, Red Bud).

A handsome ornamental tree growing twenty or thirty feet high. It has a broad irregular head and perfect, heart-shaped, glossy leaves. Beautifully attractive in early spring when the leafless branches and twigs are covered with rosy pink blossoms. Very beautiful and attractive planted as single specimens or in groups. 3 to 4 feet 40c each, 4 to 5 feet 70c each.

Cornus (Dogwood)

—FLORIDA (White Dogwood). Handsome tree of medium size, flowering after red buds when most other trees are still bare. Great white flowers are three inches across, lasting in favorable weather for several weeks. The bright red bark on its young branches makes it cheery in winter. Blooms when small. 2 to 3 feet 50c each, 3 to 4 feet 75c each.

—FLORIDA, var. Rubra. A very beautiful form of the dogwoods with blossoms that are pink on the outside of the petals. 3 to 4 feet \$1.00 each, 4 to 5 feet \$1.25 each.

Crataegus (Thorn)

—COCCINEA (Scarlet Fruited Thorn). A fine native variety; blooms in May, producing a profusion of white blossoms, succeeded by red fruits; large leaves. 2 to 3 feet 40c each, 3 to 4 feet \$1.00 each.

—CORDATA (Washington Thorn). A very desirable specie with beautiful fall coloring and large clusters of bright red fruits, remaining on the branches a long time. Formerly much used for hedges. 2 to 3 feet 60c each, 3 to 4 feet \$1.00 each.

—**CRUS-GALLI** (Cockspur, Thorn). A very decorative specie of distinct habit, handsome in bloom and showy, bright red fruits that remain on the branches a long time. The leaves assume a bright scarlet and orange in fall. 2 to 3 feet 60c each, 3 to 4 feet \$1.00 each.

—**OXYACANTHA** (May, English Hawthorn). A small growing, attractive tree, bearing in early May an abundance of white, sweet-scented flowers, followed by bright red fruits. Much used for hedges in England. 2 to 3 feet 60c each, 3 to 4 feet \$1.00 each.

Diospyros (Persimmon)

—**VIRGINIANA**. This tree is much grown for its decorative features. An ornamental tree with a round-topped head and handsome, shining foliage. This fruit is the well-known, puckery persimmon of peculiar flavor, of a pale orange yellow, with a bright red cheek, when touched by the frost, which is necessary to bring it to full ripeness. 3 to 4 feet 50c each, 4 to 5 feet 75c each.

Eleagnus (Olive)

—**ANGUSTIFOLIA** (Russian Wild Olive, Oleaster). Highly ornamental small tree, with handsome, silver-green leaves. The flowers are small and inconspicuous, but fragrant. The fruit is yellow, coated with silver scales. Valuable for planting in dry or cold places. 2 to 3 feet 40c each, 3 to 4 feet 50c each.

Fagus (Beech)

We especially recommend the beeches for ornamental and park planting because of their great beauty and enduring character. When planting, be careful to prune severely and judiciously, leaving a good supply of well-developed buds. Beeches branched to the ground are the best shape for screens.

—**GRANDIFOLIA** (American Beech). A noble, native tree of large size and round spreading habit. Attractive at all times but especially so in winter and early spring when the bark is grayish white. The medium-sized, triangular-shaped nuts are sweet and fine flavored. 5 to 7 feet \$1.00 each.



Silver-leaved Maple

—**PURPUREA**. A strong, vigorous tree with beautiful purple leaves. Should have one in every park, cemetery, or lawn. Trees should be planted of the sizes of three to four feet. They are easy to transplant at this size, but are very hard to get to grow if transplanted when larger. 2 to 3 feet \$1.25 each, 3 to 4 feet \$2.00 each.

Fraxinus (Ash)

—**AMERICANA** (American White Ash). A handsome, hardy, broad-headed, quick growing shade tree, sometimes reaching 120 feet in height. Very valuable in landscape work, for park and street planting. 6 to 8 feet 75c each.

Gymnocladus (Kentucky Coffee Tree)

—**CANADENSIS**. Clean, stout, and free from disease; in every way a desirable shade tree for city streets or lawn planting. The blunt, twigless branches make the tree especially interesting in winter. The tropical-looking foliage does not come out until late, about the middle of May. 6 to 8 feet 75c each.

Ginkgo (Kew Tree)

—**BILOBA** (Maiden Hair Tree). A tall, sparsely branched, usually slender tree, attaining sixty to eighty feet in height. They are especially valuable for solitary planting to secure picturesque effects, and are growing in favor as a street tree because of their upright habit and their freedom from insect injury. The leaves are fan-shaped. 6 to 8 feet 85c each, 8 to 10 feet \$1.25 each.

Koelreuteria (Varnish Tree)

—**PANICULATA**. The Koelreuterias are medium-sized, rather sparing-branched, round trees with light green, pinnately divided leaves and small yellow flowers in large, terminal panicles appearing in summer and followed by bladder-like pods. This variety is hardy as far north as Massachusetts. It stands drought and hot winds well. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00 each.

Liquidambar (Sweet Gum)

—**STYRACIFLUA**. One of the most ornamental trees in the Middle or Northern States. Beautiful at every stage. Its habit adapts it to street and park planting, under which conditions it succeeds well. Insects and diseases never bother it and it also withstands salt air. Under cultivation it reaches a height of from thirty to forty feet. 4 to 5 feet 75c each, 6 to 8 feet \$1.25 each.

Larix (Larch)

The larches are ornamental, deciduous, coniferous trees chiefly grown for their bright or light green feathery foliage and regular habits. 4 to 6 feet 75c each, 6 to 8 feet \$1.00 each, 8 to 10 feet \$1.50 each.

—**DECIDUA** (European Larch). A pyramidal, coniferous tree, remarkable for its beautiful light green foliage in early spring, expanding with the first warm days of the advancing season. Grows to a height of 100 feet.

—**LEPTOLEPIS** (Japan Larch). The foliage when young is a bright green, changing to a bright golden yellow in autumn. Sometimes eighty feet.

—**LARICINA** (American Larch, Tamarack). A tree to sixty feet, with horizontal branches, forming a narrow, pyramidal head; bark reddish brown, leaves of a light green color.



An Interesting Roadway

Liriodendron (Tulip Tree)

—**TULIPFERA (Yellow Wood)**. A tall, handsome, hardy, ornamental tree of pyramidal habit and rapid growth. It has clean foliage of light, bluish green appearance, which is rarely attacked by insects. In June, its tulip-shaped, fragrant flowers of a creamy yellow and orange color, are very numerous. A distinguished tree for park, avenue, and lawn planting. 6 to 8 feet 75c each, 8 to 10 feet \$1.00 each.

Magnolia

The magnolia is one of the most profuse blooming trees. Especially is this true of the Chinese and Japanese sorts. Magnolias are not easily transplanted and we move them with small balls of earth attached. Since most of them bloom when only a foot or two high, there will be no long waiting for flowers. Transplant in spring only.

—**ALEXANDRIA**. One of the largest and the brightest of the pink flowering varieties. Hardy plants. \$6.00 each.

—**LENNEI**. The best purple-flowered variety, producing rich purple or deep rose-colored flowers of fine form on a compact and symmetrical bush. Each \$6.00.

—**SOULANGEANA**. One of the hardiest, best, and most satisfactory species, forming a large, bushy tree about twenty feet in height by twenty feet in diameter. A well-grown plant, in bloom from the topmost branch to the lowest limb, rosy pink in bud, pure white when in full bloom; form a gigantic bouquet that cannot be surpassed for showiness. \$6.00 each.

Paulownia (Empress Tree)

A tree with immense, large leaves that produce a decidedly tropical appearance. The large panicles of blue trumpet-shaped flowers are sweet-scented and appear in June. When winter-killed, the stems may be cut to the ground and new ones will soon grow up. 3 to 4 feet 75c each.

Populus (Poplar)

—**BOLLEANA (Bolle's Poplar)**. A very tall, narrow-topped tree with cottony leaves rather deeply lobed. 6 to 8 feet \$1.25 each.

—**EUGENEI (Eugene Poplar, Carolina Poplar)**. One of the surest, most rapid growing trees. It will grow where other trees appear weak and starved. The leaves are glossy and fresh looking. Valuable for quick effects. 8 to 10 feet 75c each, 10 to 12 feet \$1.25 each.

—**NIGRA, var. Italica**. One of the characteristic trees of Italy. With age, the Lombardy Poplar becomes one of the most striking and picturesque trees, particularly when some of the sprouts are allowed to grow about the old stock. Excellent for landmarks. 6 to 8 feet 50c each, 8 to 10 feet 75c each, 10 to 12 feet \$1.00 each.

Platanus (Sycamore)

—**OCCIDENTALIS (American Sycamore, Buttonwood)**. Similar to the Oriental Sycamore, but claimed to be little more affected by smoke at some places. Also leaves claimed to fall off a little earlier in the fall. 6 to 8 feet 75c each, 8 to 10 feet \$1.00 each.

Prunus (Plum)

—**PISSARDI (Purple-leaved Plum)**. A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small, white flowers in spring, large, showy, pinkish-purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common plum will stand, and is a unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year. 3 to 4 feet 75c each.

Trees That Grow.

Express Prepaid.

The most valuable purchase you can make.

If you have not already our book of "What, Where, When, and How to Plant," write for it and it will be sent to you free of charge.

Pyrus (Flowering Apple)

—**FLORIBUNDA**. A small tree often thorny, covered with beautiful rose-red flowers about the time the leaves appear. The fruit is small, red, and borne on long, slender stalks. 3 to 4 feet \$1.00.

—**AUGUSTIFOLIA** (Bechtel's Flowering Crab). The most beautiful of the flowering crabs. The tree rarely grows over twenty-five feet, and blooms when quite young. At a distance, the fragrant, delicate pink flowers look like dainty little roses.

—**HALEANA** (Parkman's Flowering Crab). A dwarf or small tree growing from six to fifteen feet high. Its beautiful flowers are rose-colored, half double, and hang on slender, reddish pedicels. The fruit is small, brownish red, and ripens quite late. In every way a beautiful tree. 3 to 4 feet \$1.00 each, 4 to 5 feet \$1.50 each.

Quercus (Oak)

Possibly no other species of trees equals the oak in all its characteristics; certainly, none compare with it in enduring majesty. No tree is better suited to large estates or roomy lawns where there is plenty of room for its development. In many places it is gaining favor for avenue and street planting, but its complete adaptability is not yet established.

All Oaks, 6 to 8 feet \$1.25, 8 to 10 feet \$1.75.

—**COCCINEA** (Scarlet). A noble tree attaining a height of eighty feet, with gradually spreading branches which form a rather open head. It grows and does well in dry situations. Especially beautiful in the fall when the leaves turn to a brilliant scarlet.

—**PALUSTRIS** (Pin Oak). A handsome tree, especially when young. Often used for avenues; grows rapidly, prefers a somewhat moist soil. The foliage turns bright red in fall. Tree is fibrous rooted and transplants well.

—**ROBOR**, var. *Pedunculata* (English Oak). A long-lived tree with stout, spreading branches forming a broad, round-topped head. The leaves are dark green and somewhat smaller than those of our native species. A handsome tree for lawn or public grounds.

—**ALBA** (White Oak). The white oak is one of the noblest trees of the Northern States and a beautiful park tree where space will allow it to fully develop. The foliage assumes a beautiful, deep, vinous, red or violet-purple color in the fall.

—**RUBRA** (Red Oak). Beautiful oak of rapid growth, growing into a large, majestic tree, with usually broad round head, the foliage turning dark red in the fall.

Salisburia (See Ginkgo)

Salix (Willow)

—**DISCOLOR** (Pussy Willow). A shrub or short-trunked tree; foliage smooth, bright green above and whitish beneath. Worthy of more extensive cultivation. Thrives on dry ground. The catkins of this species are one of the earliest harbingers of spring. 6 to 8 feet 75c each.

—**PENTANDRA** (Bay-leaf or Laurel-leaf Willow). Shrub or small tree to twenty feet. Foliage bright shining green and the branches chestnut color. 4 to 5 feet 75c each, 8 to 10 feet \$1.00 each.

—**VITELLINA**, var. *Aurea* (Golden-bark Willow). The branches of this variety are a beautiful golden yellow and very attractive in the winter, but especially so in early spring. 8 to 10 feet \$1.00 each.

Sorbus (Mountain Ash)

—**AUCUPARIA** (European Mountain Ash). An ornamental deciduous tree with beautiful foliage which turns orange-red in fall. The fruits are showy and often remain all winter, if not eaten by the birds. Not particular as to soil. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00 each.

Syringa (Lilacs)

—**JAPONICA** (Japan Lilac). This variety of the lilac was introduced from Japan where it attains the height and dignity of a small tree. The foliage is abundant and of a feathery texture. Flowers white and appear in large terminal panicles a month after the other lilacs have bloomed. 3 to 4 feet 50c each.

Taxodium (Cypress)

—**DISTICHUM** (Deciduous Cypress, Bald Cypress). A tall, deciduous tree, growing 150 feet high, bark light cinnamon-brown, branches erect, forming a narrow, pyramidal head, which at maturity is broad and rounded, with slightly pendulate branches. Leaves narrowly linear, acute, thin, light green. 6 to 8 feet \$1.25 each, 8 to 10 feet \$2.00 each.

Tilia (Linden)

—**AMERICANA** (American Linden, Basswood). A beautiful, rapid-growing tree with large, broad leaves and fragrant flowers. The bloom furnishes the best of bee pasture. The linden should be extensively used as a lawn tree; is also very valuable for park and street planting. It thrives in moist, rich soil, but does well in any good soil. 6 to 8 feet 50c.

—**PLATYPHYLLOS**. This is the broad-leaved linden of European plantations and probably the largest. The leaves are large and flowers appear earlier than on some varieties. 6 to 8 feet \$1.00, 12 feet and up \$2.00.

—**VULGARIS**. Small-leaved European linden. This species grows nearly as large as the preceding one. The leaves are smooth and green on both sides. This is the celebrated species of Berlin. It blooms about a week to ten days earlier than the American linden. 6 to 8 feet 75c.

Ulmus (Elm)

—**AMERICANA**. Very valuable for park planting, for avenues, and as a shade tree for lawns. One of the most majestic and graceful of our shade trees. Hardy, rapid grower, resists drought well, and is long lived. 6 to 8 feet 60c each, 8 to 10 feet \$1.00 each, 10 to 12 feet \$1.50 each.

—**CAMPESTRIS** (English Elm). This tree is planted as an avenue tree. The foliage remains green several weeks later than those of the American elm. 8 to 10 feet \$1.25 each.



Grouping of Evergreens

Evergreens

HARDY coniferous evergreens are indispensable in much of the landscape work that is done today. Every lawn, park, etc., should have at least a few of these beautiful specimens to give the bit of color that is needed to set off the rest of the planting. They are especially valuable as backgrounds against which to group other trees and plants with beautiful colored leaves and branches. They are useful for screens and windbreaks and, besides this, furnish homes for birds that remain with us during the winter.

Abies (Fir)

- BALSAMEA** (Balsam Fir). An ornamental evergreen that is very hardy. The fragrant leaves are dark green above and pale beneath. For ornamental purposes it is unexcelled. Grows rather rapidly when young. Requires good drainage. 2 to 3 feet \$1.00.
- NORDMANIANA** (Nordmans Fir). One of the most beautiful of all evergreens. Dark green foliage above, with silvery white below the leaves. Thrives well in any soil, but desires a slightly protected position. Fine for specimen plants. 3 to 4 feet \$4.00 each.

Juniperus (Juniper)

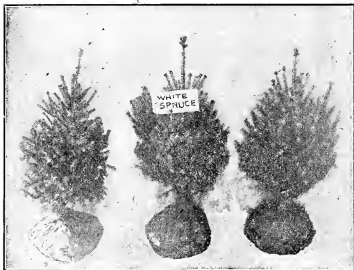
- COMMUNIS**, var. *Hibernica* (Irish Juniper). A narrow, columnar form, with upright branches, deep green, tips of branchlets erect. 2 to 3 feet 90c each.
- CHINENSIS**, var. *Pfitzeriana*. A tree forming a broad pyramid with horizontally spreading branches. 2 to 3 feet \$1.75 each.
- SABINA** (Savin Juniper). A low, wide-spreading, thickly branched evergreen shrub, rarely ten feet high. 15 to 18 inches \$1.00 each.
- SABINA**, var. *Tamariscifolia*. A low, procumbent evergreen; the needle-like leaves usually appear in groups of three, slightly in-curved, dark, and bright green, with a white line above. Extremely hardy. 15 to 18 inches \$1.75 each.
- VIRGINIANA** (Red Cedar). This evergreen attains a height of one hundred feet, with conical head and spreading or upright branches. The leaves are spiny pointed. 2 to 3 feet 90c each.
- Glauca**. A vigorous-growing form of the Junipers, with glaucous foliage. Very desirable. 18 to 24 inches \$2.25, 2 to 3 feet \$2.75.
- var. *Schottii*. A dwarfish, dense, pyramidal form with bright green and light foliage. 3 to 4 feet \$2.50.

Right here let us call your attention to the fact that many of the very best varieties are scarcely known at all to the great mass of people. We have grown in our nurseries over one hundred varieties that are all hardy and well adapted to the various uses that are now being made of evergreens.

Our evergreens have all been several times transplanted, so have a fine root system. With this they will readily establish themselves when planted on the lawn or elsewhere.

Picea (Spruce)

- ALBA** (White Spruce). A very ornamental tree similar to the Norway Spruce. One of the best for cold climates. Is an upright, compact grower, and retains its branches to the ground. It can be distinguished by its grayish-blue color and quick growth. It matures while comparatively young and lives to a good old age and is altogether very desirable. 2 to 3 feet 75c.
- EXCELSA** (Norway Spruce). This tree is extensively planted in many of the States. It is of rapid growth, with graceful habits and dark green foliage. It is one of the best conifers to plant for shelter and windbreaks. 18 to 24 inches 40c, 2 to 3 feet 60c.
- ORIENTALIS** (Oriental Spruce). An exceedingly graceful spruce with dark, glossy foliage. It is of slow growth, therefore valuable for small gardens. It holds its lower limbs for many years and eventually attains the height of 120 feet. 18 to 24 inches \$1.25.
- PUNGENS** (Colorado Blue Spruce). A handsome and very hardy tree of symmetrical habit, with light, sometimes almost silvery white foliage. Good in landscape work. 18 to 24 inches \$2.25.
- var. *Compacta*. A dwarf, compact form; originated in the Arnold Arboretum. Light green foliage. 12 to 18 inches \$2.25.
- Kosteri** (Koster's Blue Spruce). The best of the blue spruces. Perfectly hardy and may be grown anywhere but thrives best in moderately moist, sandy soil. A most attractive tree on account of its silvery blue foliage, which densely crowds the branches. 2 to 3 feet \$4.00, 4 to 5 feet \$8.00, 5 to 6 feet \$12.00.



European White Spruce

Pinus (Pine)

—**AUSTRICA** (Austrian Pine). This species is very popular for grouping or as specimens. A very tall, massive tree, with heavy, plumed, spreading branches and rather stiff, dark green needles. Most of these species make a vigorous growth when young and when older they are very picturesque. Should be planted when young from the nursery row. 2 to 3 feet 75c, 3 to 4 feet \$1.50.

—**STROBUS** (White Pine). A valuable, ornamental, hardy pine, of rapid growth, symmetrical when young, picturesque in old age. No tree is better adapted to break up a monotonous skyline of plantations in Northern parks. 2 to 3 feet 75c, 3 to 4 feet \$1.50.

—**SYLVESTRIS** (Scotch Pine). This grows to be a large tree, 70 to 120 feet in height, with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches pyramidal when young, with broad and round top, often picturesque head in old age. Quite hardy. 2 to 3 feet 75c, 3 to 4 feet \$1.50.

—**MONTANA**, var. *Mughus* (Dwarf Mountain Pine). This pine is very valuable in habit, with dark brown branches, bright green leaves, stout and acutish. The cones are ovate, a light gray in color, surrounded by a blackish ring. The tree is broader than it is high, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush. Very effective for rocky places. 12 to 18 inches \$1.25; broad specimen plants, 24 to 30 inches, \$4.00.

—**PONDEROSA** (Jack Pine). One of the tallest and most important of the pines of the Western States. Hardy as far north as New York. The branches are stout, spreading, and often pendulous. 2 to 3 feet 75c each.

Pseudotsuga (False Tsuga)

—**TAXIFOLIA** (Douglass Spruce). This is the tallest and one of the important forest trees of western North America. It would be difficult to overrate its beauty. It probably grows faster than any other conifer. Very desirable for grouping. 2 to 3 feet \$2.00, 3 to 4 feet \$2.50 each.

Retinospora (Cypress)

—**PLUMOSA**, var. *Aurea* (Golden Japan Cypress). This is a very striking and useful evergreen in many ways, as it is one of the very few really golden evergreens. It makes a strong and effective contrast with the darker foliage of other evergreens. It is low branched and a very vigorous grower and is unsurpassed for effect in grouping. 18 to 24 inches \$1.00, 2 to 3 feet \$1.50 each.

—**PISIFERA** *Swara* (Cypress). A tall-growing tree with horizontal branches; branchlets flattened, and somewhat pendulous. One of the best *Retinospora*, being highly ornamental and well known. 2 to 3 feet \$1.50 each.

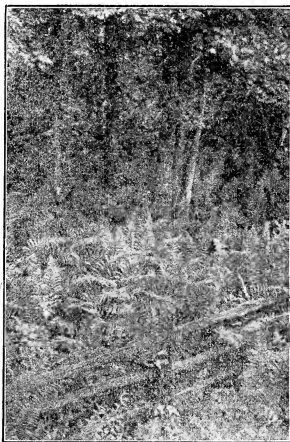
—**PLUMOSA**, var. *Aurea*. The young growth of this variety is a beautiful golden. Very desirable. 1½ to 2 feet \$1.25 each.

—**Obtusa Nana** *Gracilis Compacta*. A dwarf, compact form of the *Ratinisport Obtusa* with fine foliage and graceful habit. Very desirable. 12 inches \$1.50 each.

Taxus (Yew)

—**BACCATA** (English Yew). A most desirable, dark green foliated plant, suited for single specimens or for grouping. 2 to 3 feet \$2.50, 3 to 4 feet \$3.50.

—**CUSPIDATA**, var. *Brevifolia*. This is a dwarf, very compact form of the yew, with leaves shorter than the type. 2 to 3 feet \$2.50, 3 to 4 feet \$3.50.



Hardy Ferns

Thuya (Arborvitae)

—**OCCIDENTALIS** (American Arborvitae). Foliage of light green color. This is a very good tree for grouping, for tubs and vases, and for formal uses they are unsurpassed. They are very quick growers and may be trimmed to any desired height. Fine for hedges. 2 to 3 feet \$1.00 each, 3 to 4 feet \$1.50 each.

—**var. Pyramidalis** (Pyramidal Arborvitae). Forms a tall, slender column of densely branched, dark green foliage. A very graceful tree having a number of uses. 2 to 3 feet \$1.50 each, 3 to 4 feet \$2.50 each.

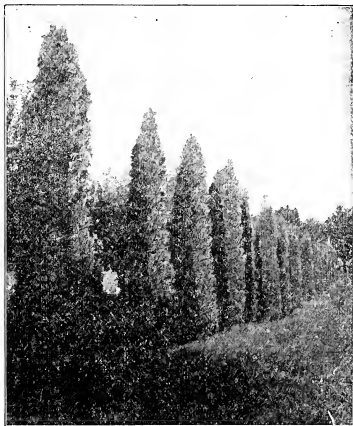
—**var. Siberica** (Siberian Arborvitae). A pyramidal tree, lower and denser than the type, with stout branchlets. Foliage bright green all the year. A very desirable sort. 18 to 24 inches \$1.00 each.

—**var. Globosa**. A dense, dark green form of the arborvitae, growing naturally in globe form. Dwarf habit. 15 to 18 inches \$1.00 each.

—**var. Lutea** (George Peabody's Golden Arborvitae). This well-known variety of the Golden Arborvitae is very handsome and desirable. Very useful in mass planting. 3 to 4 feet \$3.50 each.

—**var. Vernaeneana**. Of smaller and denser habit than the type. Branchlets are smaller with yellowish foliage, bronzy in winter. 3 to 4 feet \$2.00 each.

—**Orientalis** (Biota Orientalis). A pyramidal tree finally attaining a height of twenty-five feet, very compact form. The foliage is bright green. 18 to 24 inches \$1.00 each, 2 to 3 feet \$1.50 each.



Pyramidal Arborvitae

Tsuga (Hemlock)

—**CANADENSIS** (Hemlock Spruce). This is one of the most graceful and handsome of the evergreens and is especially valuable for hedgings of evergreens, wind-breaks, and for specimen planting. The lumber of this tree is much used for frames of buildings. Finally attains a height of seventy to eighty feet. 2 to 3 feet \$2.25, 3 to 4 feet \$3.50.

When placing the evergreen order, we advise having the trees dug with a ball of earth attached to the roots and burlap around the roots, thus protecting them at all times.

Remember, we prepay express and freight charges on order of \$3.00 and over east of the Mississippi River.



Evergreen Planting Around House

Tell us what you would like to plant and we will tell you the best varieties to order.

Many of our customers plan the home grounds but are in doubt as to the best varieties to use. There may be something about the climate or the soil that demands consideration. It is our business to know what, where, when, and how to plant every variety of tree, shrub, vine, or plant we catalogue, and this knowledge is always at the service of our friends.

Put your problems up to the men who KNOW. We are always glad to answer questions.

Weeping Trees

THE weeping trees are very interesting as well as beautiful and effective when rightly placed upon the lawn, or in the park. The charm of these trees is not their stateliness and grandeur so much as it is the odd and fantastic shapes which they they so often assume. The best and most satisfactory are offered below.

Acer (Maple)

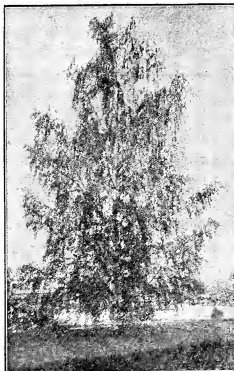
—**SACCHARINUM**, var. **Wieri** (Wier's Cut-leaf Weeping Maple). This variety of the maple has very pendulous branches and the leaves are deeply cleft, giving them almost a fern-like appearance. 8 to 10 feet \$1.25 each.

Betula (Birch)

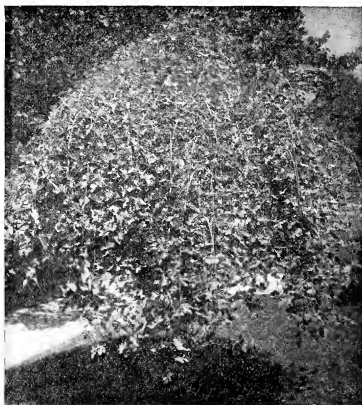
—**ALBA**, var. **Pendula Lanceolata** (Cut-leaf Weeping Birch). Many attractive characteristics combine to make this a tree of wonderful grace and beauty. Tall, slender, drooping branches and delicately cut leaves. It colors brilliantly in the fall. Its bare white trunk and branches make a beautiful winter picture. 5 to 6 feet \$1.00 each, 6 to 8 feet \$1.50 each.

Morus (Mulberry)

—**ALBA**, var. **Tartarica Pendula** (Tea's Weeping Mulberry). We recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest, and most beautiful of the weeping trees, with slender, willowy branches that sweep the ground, forming a beautiful tent of green. 2-year heads \$2.00 each.



Cut Leaf Weeping Birch



Weeping Mulberry

Ulmus (Elm)

—**SCABRA**, var. **Peudula** (Camperdown Elm). One of the most distinct and picturesque of the weeping trees. Hardy everywhere, and not particular as to soil. Leaves are large, glossy, and dark green. Its vigorous branches have a uniform habit. \$1.75 each.

Salix (Willow)

—**ELEGANTISSIMA**. A strong and the most vigorous grower of all the weeping willows. Used for planting in low places or on the banks of streams, springs, lakes, or ponds, making a very beautiful effect. 6 to 8 feet 75c each.

—**DOLOROSA** (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). A weeping tree of rarely more than forty feet in height. The branches are long, slender, and pendulous. The trees are quite hardy and will stand planting in the northern States. 6 to 8 feet 75c each.

PLANT TREES THAT GROW—

Saves disappointment, time, and money. Express prepaid on all orders of \$3.00 or more, east of the Mississippi River.

Hardy Deciduous Shrubs

A WALK with nature in her undisturbed retreats will soon reveal to her student and lover that she has been most lavish with certain species of shrubs in the various localities. These varieties are frequently good to be used when beautifying the home surroundings, but aside from these, many other varieties are always needed to add variety and many times to aid in making up the succession of bloom.

ALMOND. See *Prunus*.

ALTHEA. See *Hibiscus*.

Amorpha (False Indigo)

—**FRUTICOSA (Bastard Indigo).** An interesting ornamental shrub of spreading habit with fine, feathery foliage, remarkable for the unusual color of its dark, violet-purplish flowers. **35c each, 4 for \$1.00.**

Aralia

—**SPINOSA (Hercules Club, Angelica Tree, Devil's Walking Stick).** A shrub sometimes growing to forty feet in height. The stout, prickly stems, large leaves, and the enormous clusters of flowers, give this species a very sub-tropical appearance. **40c each, 3 for \$1.00.**

Berberis (Berberry)

—**BERBERRY.** These beautiful shrubs are very valuable for planting in the shrubbery border or for hedges. They readily adapt themselves to almost any location.

—**MAHONIA, var. Aquifolia (Holly-leaved Mahonia).** One of the evergreen glories of the ornamental gardens. It has deep green spines at set places; showy, bright-colored yellow flowers in early spring, followed by small berries of a bluish color. Very effective in grouping with deciduous shrubs, perennials, etc. The foliage is similar to our Christmas holly. Very effective for table decorations. **18 to 24 inches 60c each, 4 for \$2.00.**

—**THUNBERGII (Japanese Berberry).** Of all the berries in cultivation, this one is probably the best known, the most planted, and the most effective. It is one of the valuable introductions we have received from Japan, and is especially to be desired because of its low, dense, horizontal growth, the bright fall coloring of the leaves, and the brilliant red berries that remain fresh and attractive until the following spring. It is quite hardy and will thrive equally well in shade or in sunny locations. Especially valuable for planting along walks and drives and for massing in the border. **12 to 18 inches 20c each, 18 to 24 inches 25c each, 2 to 3 feet 35c each.**

In many ways nature may be followed. It has been noted among other things that isolated specimens are seldom if ever to be found. Here we learn to plant in masses or groups for best results. Do not delay another season in planting at least some shrubs, for they add materially to the beauty and attractiveness of any home or public place.

Shrubs provide material of a permanent character for the adornment of property at less cost and more effectively than anything else.

Buddleia

—**VARIBILIS MAGNIFICA (Butterfly Bush).** This shrub of comparative recent introduction has grown into favor almost immediately. It is a semi-herbaceous plant, by which we mean in some latitudes it will die down to the ground; and while perfectly hardy, we recommend covering the roots with manure, leaves or other suitable material as winter approaches, as it will help to produce a heavy growth the next season. It is very hardy, blooms the first season, usually from June until frost; the blossoms are borne on long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size, the flower head is frequently ten inches long. **40c each, 3 for \$1.00.**

Calycanthus (Sweet Shrub)

—**OCCIDENTALIS.** A hardy ornamental shrub with handsome, glossy foliage and very attractive with its flower balls appearing late in summer. It thrives in any good garden soil, but does best in a sandy, moist location. Grows from four to six feet high and is distinctly ornamental. **30c each, 4 for \$1.00.**

—**FLORIDUS.** A hardy, unique shrub, with large, handsome foliage, and most sweetly-scented flowers of a dark reddish-brown. The old-fashioned "shrub" of our grandmother's garden. One of the earliest to bloom in the spring.

Caryopteris (Blue Spirea)

—**MASTICANTHUS.** Ornamental, woody plants grown for their lavender-blue flowers profusely produced in late summer and autumn. Not altogether hardy, as the tops frequently winter kill almost to the ground, but will throw up numerous shoots that will flower the same season. Not strictly a spirea. **35c each, 3 for \$1.00.**

Cephalanthus (Button Bush)

—**OCCIDENTALIS.** A good-sized native shrub, bearing globular heads of white flowers in July. Delights in a wet soil, but will thrive on upland. **35c each, 3 for \$1.00.**

Chionanthus (White Fringe)

—VIRGINICA. Another very desirable large growing shrub, bearing racemes of fringe-like white flowers late in May. Its purple fruit is highly ornamental, as also the lustrous foliage. 2 to 3 feet 60c each, 2 for \$1.00.

Clethra (Sweet Pepper Bush)

—ALNIFOLIA. A native shrub, to four feet, bearing profusely spikes of yellowish-white scented flowers in August. 35c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Corylus (Hazel Nut)

—AVELLANA (European Hazel Nut). See Nut Trees.
—ATRO PURPUREA (Purple Hazel Nut, Purple Filbert). Leaves, when first expanded, a deep purple, fading as the season advances to a lighter shade. Valuable in the shrubby border. \$1.00 each.

Cotoneaster

—HORIZONTALIS. Low shrub. The many branches are almost horizontal. The pink flowers appear in June and are followed by bright red fruits. Very effective. 30c each, 4 for \$1.00.

Cornus (Dogwood)

—MASCULA (Cornelia Cherry). Hardy ornamental shrub, or small tree of dense growth, with glossy leaves; very attractive in early spring with its yellow flowers and again in the fall with its scarlet fruits. 40c each, 3 for \$1.00.

—FLORIDA. A hardy native shrub with handsome foliage, often assuming a brilliant fall coloring; large, white, showy flowers appearing in May before the leaves. 50c each, 4 for \$1.75.

—SANGUINEA (Red Twigged). A handsome shrub growing from ten to twelve feet high with purple or dark blood-red branches. Flowers greenish-white in dense cymes. The fruit is black. 25c each, 5 for \$1.00.

—ELEGANTISSIMA. This is a beautiful plant. The leaves marked with white. Very showy. 2 to 3 feet 50c.

—VAR. SPATHE (Variegated Leaf Dogwood). This variety is especially showy and desirable in the shrubby border. Leaves variegated with yellow. 50c each.

—ALBA, var. Siberica (Siberian Dogwood). A tall shrub with bright, coral-red branches, making them very ornamental, even after the flowers are gone. 30c each, 4 for \$1.00.

Cydonia (Quince)

—JAPONICA (Japan Quince). A common garden form, growing from three to six feet with spreading, spiny branches. The scarlet-red flowers appear before the leaves and are followed by globular fruits from one and one-half to two inches high, yellowish-green. 40c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Crataegus (See Trees)

Desmodium (Tick Trefoil)

—PENDULIFLORUM. See Lespedeza.

Deutzia

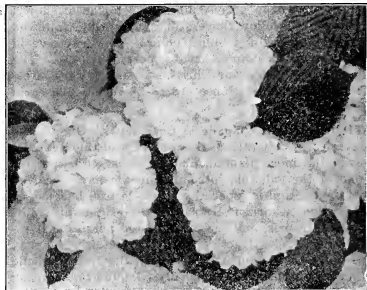
An elegant species of strong, erect-growing shrubs, except the dwarf sorts. Especially prized for the beautiful clusters of blossoms in May.

—PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A showy and early large-flowering sort that blossoms in May before the others. Grows six to eight feet high. White flowers, large and double. One of the best of the Deutzias. 35c each, 5 for \$1.00.

—LEMOINEI. Spreading shrub to three feet in height. Its pure white flowers appear in broad panicles. A very desirable shrub, more vigorous and with more showy flowers than some of other forms. Excellent for forcing. Very hardy. 50c each.

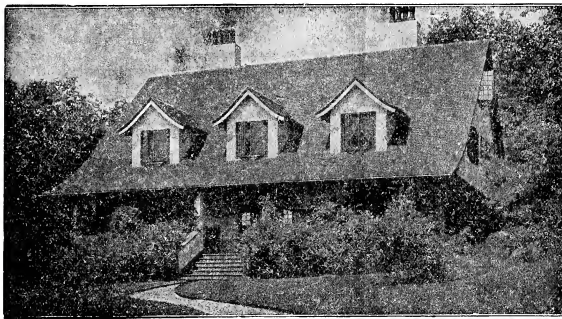
—GRACILIS. A handsome, dwarf, and bushy little shrub with slender, often arching branches. A neat shrub that blooms in May, clothing its branches in pure white flowers. Valuable for shrubberies or for forcing. 12 to 18 inches 50c.

All our shrubs are strong, field-grown, two or more times transplanted. This insures a good root system and success with our shrubs.



Snowball

All Shrubs are Well Developed Plants, 2 to 3 Feet High or Better, Except Where Noted.



Foundation Planting

Diervilla (Weigelia)

An ornamental and popular class of graceful shrubs. The beautiful, trumpet-shaped flowers appear in May and June in such profusion as to almost completely hide the foliage. Very desirable for the border and for grouping. They vary in color from pure white to dark red. The following are all choice varieties.

—**FLORIDA**. This is one of the most cultivated species, very free flowering, rather hardy. Flowers pale or deep rose color. Six feet. 50c each, 3 for \$1.00.

—**AMABELIS**. Vigorous growing shrub, with large leaves and flowers, but less free flowering than the type. Flowers from whitish to pale pink or carmine. May and June. 50c each.

—**HYBRID CANDIDA**. A very desirable plant for the shrubby border, with pure white flowers. 50c each, 3 for \$1.00.

—**NANA VARIEGATA**. The leaves of this sort are variegated with white; flowers nearly white. Dwarf. 50c each, 3 for \$1.00.

—**EVA RATHKE**. Flowers are a deep carmine-red, erect growing. A most profuse bloomer in spring and again in autumn. 60c each; 2 for \$1.00.

Eleagnus (Silver Thorn)

—**LONGPIPES**. A highly ornamental shrub with handsome foliage and reddish-brown branchlets. The flowers are one-half inch long appearing on the lower part of the branches, or on short branchlets; yellowish white, fragrant. The scarlet fruit ripens in June or July, of agreeable, slightly acid flavor. 40c, 3 for \$1.00.

Euonymus (Spindle Tree)

—**AMERICANA (Strawberry Bush)**. An ornamental, upright shrub to eight feet. The flowers appear in June, are yellowish or reddish green, followed by pink fruits that are very attractive. 50c each.

—**ALATUS (Corky Bark)**. An attractive, ornamental shrub to eight feet. The flowers appear in May and June. In autumn the foliage changes to a fine rose color. 75c each.

—**EUROPEA**. A large shrub to fifteen feet. Covered in spring with bright yellow leaves, color a beautiful crimson-scarlet in fall; stems almost a dark green. 50c each.

Exochorda (Pearl Bush)

—**GRANDIFLORA**. Well known garden shrub, not often over six to eight feet high. Open habit and with thin, uninteresting foliage. Individual flowers of no value. When in bloom it is dazzling white. The most brilliant shrub of the season. Thrives in any good garden soil. Hardy. Remarkable for the structure of the fruit, which is composed of five

small, bony carpels, the central axis in a star-like manner. 50c each.

Forsythia (Golden Bell)

—**SUSPENS**. Highly ornamental, free flowering shrub, growing to eight feet; the branches often drooping on the ground and taking root. They grow in almost any garden soil and are hardy north. The golden yellow flowers appear in early spring. Excellent for margins or groups. 40c each, 3 for \$1.00.

—**Var. Fortunei**. Similar to the above, but grows with upright or arching branches. 40c each, 3 for \$1.00.

—**VIRDISSIMA**. Shrub to ten feet with erect, green branches. Leaves very dark green, three to six inches long, flowers about one inch long, twisted lobes of bright greenish yellow. Less hardy and graceful than the other species. 40c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Genista

—**TINCTORIA (Dyer's Greenweed)**. An erect shrub to three feet. It bears golden-yellow blossoms in June and attracts much attention when planted in masses. Good for rockeries and dry hills, or for planting on dry banks. 40c each.

Halesia (Silver Bell)

—**TETRAPTERA (Snowdrop Tree)**. The common snowdrop tree is a fine, small tree, which is covered with a bewildering, cloudy mass of small, snowy white flowers, resembling that of the dewdrop, borne about the middle of May before the leaves appear. It is adapted to shrubberies and lawns in almost any position, but prefers a somewhat sheltered place and well-drained rich soil. 50c each, 5 for \$1.00.

Hamelis (Witch Hazel)

—**VIRGINIANA**. Hardy ornamental shrub or small tree with deciduous alternate leaves. Petals of flowers bright yellow, appearing from September to November. It thrives best in moist locations. Valuable on account of their blooming at a time when hardly any other shrub outdoors is in flower. 50c each.

All Shrubs are Well Developed Plants, 2 to 3 Feet High or Better, Except Where Noted.

Hibiscus (Althea)

—SYRIACUS (Rose of Sharon). One of the commonest of the ornamental shrubs, and hardy as far north as Ontario. The shrub is valuable for specimen planting and its bright green leaves and great abundance of variously colored flowers make it very effective when planted as a hedge. The color ranges from blue-purple to violet-red, flesh color, and white. There are also double forms. The plants we offer are strong, field grown, two and three years old. See Hedge Section for prices on hedge size plants. **35c each.**

- ARDENS. Double Violet. Tree form.
- JEANNA D'ARC. Double white. Tree form.
- RUBIS. Single red. Tree form.
- SOUV. CHAS. BRETON. Single violet. Tree form.
- TOTUS ALBUS. Single white. Tree form.
- AULISSIMA. Purple. Shrub form.
- BOULE DE FEU. Double red. Shrub form.
- MONSTROUS. Double red.
- SOUV. CHAS. BRETON. Single violet.
- TOTUS ALBA. Single white. Shrub form.

Honeysuckle (See Lonicera)

Hydrangea

—Var. Sterilis (Hills of Snow). Similar to the preceding. Almost all of the flowers are sterile. A very showy variety, excellent for borders. **40 each.**

—PANICULATA (Panicked Hydrangea). A vigorous shrub introduced from Japan; bears long, loose panicles of white flowers. **35c each, 3 for \$1.00.**

—PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. This is the best-known form of the hydrangea. A hardy, ornamental shrub to thirty feet with dense, globose head. The large, white flowers appear in August and September. The sterile flowers changing later to purplish. **35c each, 3 for \$1.00.**

—TREE FORM. Similar to the above, except that they are trimmed into the form of a tree. **4 feet \$1.00 each.**

Hypericum (St. John's Wort)

—AUREUM. A showy shrub, three feet high, of stiff, dense habit, top often globular, like a miniature tree, thin, scaling bark. The flowers are a bright yellow during July and August. Adaptable to rocky places, partially shaded, where moisture is retained. **40c each, 3 for \$1.00.**

Itea

—VIRGINICA (Virginia Willow). In nature it inhabits low, wet places, but in cultivation will adapt itself to almost any soil. It is not perfectly hardy north, but grows rapidly and endures both sun and shade. Used in the ornamental border, flowers fragrant and white. **40c each.**

Kerria (Globe Flower, Japanese Rose)

—JAPONICA. One of the first shrubs brought from Japan. It grows from four to eight feet high and as broad as high. Very attractive throughout the year; in winter the light green branches, in early June when the

yellow flowers appear in great abundance; and again in autumn when the leaves have changed to a clear yellow. Not quite hardy in the northern States. **18 to 24 inches 40c each, 4 for \$1.00.**

—Var. Flora Plena. Similar to the above, except that it is more vigorous and more frequent in culture than the preceding. The flowers are double. **50c each, 18 to 24 inches.**

Lespedeza (Desmodium)

—PENDULIFLORUM (Trefoil). A very desirable late blooming plant, making a large specimen with age. This is really an herb, throwing up strong, wiry shoots each year from the crown. The stems are reddish brown. The flowers are rose purple, drooping in very numerous, long racemes, which at the top of the plant are paniced. **50c each.**

Ligustrum (Privet)

—AMURENSE (Amoor River Privet). Similar in habit to the California Privet, and almost half evergreen. **30c each.**

—VULGARE (Common Privet). Ornamental shrub with shiny, dark green leaves. Whitish flowers in June and July, and followed later by black berries which usually remain on the branches through the winter. **30c each, 6 for \$1.00.**

—Ibota (Japan Privet). This is one of the very best of the privets, as it is altogether hardy. It will grow ten feet high or may be kept trimmed to any desired height as a hedge, and is desirable in the shrubby border. **30c each.**

—Var. Regelianum (Regal's Privet). A low, dense shrub with horizontal, spreading branches and usually oblong leaves. **35c each.**

—OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet). A handsome shrub, but of somewhat stiff habit, foliage is dark green and glossy. Excellent for a shrubby border or hedges. **25c each.**

Lilac (See Syringa)

Lonicera (Honeysuckle)

—ALBERTA. A small shrub with slender branches, rigid and spiny in high altitudes. The rose pink, fragrant flowers are borne on slender and erect stems. May and June. **40c each.**

—MORROWI. A very decorative shrub that reaches six feet in height. The beautiful, pure white flowers appear in May or June and are followed by red fruits, which remain until late autumn. **40c each.**

—TARTARICA. This is one of the old-time favorite shrubs. It attains about ten feet in height and is extremely easy to cultivate. The pink, white, or cream-colored flowers are produced in pairs. The upper lip is deeply divided and spreading. **40c each.**

—TARTARICA, var. Alba. This is similar to the above, excepting the flowers are pure white and larger. **40c each.**

—FRAGRANTISSIMA. Not quite as hardy as some varieties. It has handsome half-evergreen foliage and blooms very early. Sweet-scented though the flowers are not very showy. **40c each.**

All Shrubs are Well Developed Plants, 2 to 3 Feet High or Better, Except Where Noted.

Mock Orange (See Philadelphus) Philadelphus (Syringa)

—**GRANDIFLORA.** Large, flowering shrub growing to about eight feet, with spreading branches, usually upright and vigorous, flowers slightly fragrant. Rapid grower and most hardy. 40c each.

—**LEMOINEI.** A graceful shrub with slender, arching branches. The blossoms appear in three- to seven-inch short racemes, very sweet scented. 40c each.

—**CORONARIUS (Mock Orange).** This is not quite as showy as some of the other species and of somewhat stiff habit, but deliciously fragrant. 40c each.

—**Var. Aureus.** Similar to the above variety, except that the foliage is a beautiful golden color. 45c each.

—**BOUQUET BLANC.** A real white bouquet of immense size. We can only urge you to include it with your order; we know you will not be disappointed, because it has no equal anywhere.

The time, experience, and patience to produce such wonderful plants as these can only be realized by those who have worked with them. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

Prunus (Almond)

—**AMYGDALUS, Var. Plena (Double Flowering Almond).** Pink and white varieties. Hardy as far north as Ontario. Flowers very double and appear in early spring. 75c each.

—**CERASIFERA, var. Pissardi (Purple Leaved Plum).** One of the best of all small purple-leaved trees, holding much of its color in the American summers. It seems to be hardy wherever the common plum is. 75c each.

—**TRILOBA.** A most desirable bush. Hardy in central New York and Ontario. The flowers are solitary and mostly rose colored; sometimes white, usually double. The fruit small and red. 75c each.

Rhamnus (Buckthorn)

—**CATHARTICA.** A hardy ornamental shrub or small tree, growing to about twelve feet in height, and usually thorny. The inconspicuous greenish flowers appear in axillary clusters shortly after the leaves and are followed by black berries. 40c each.

Rhodotyphus

—**KERROIDES.** Sometimes called the White Kerria. A very ornamental, deciduous, much-branched shrub, usually from three to seven feet high. It is very handsome and distinct, and is hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Has bright green foliage. Made very conspicuous by its white flowers in May or June, and black fruits in the fall. 40c each.

Rhus (Sumac)

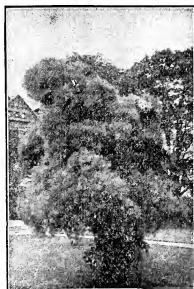
—**AROMATICA (Fragrant Sumac).** A good cover plant for dry, rocky banks. Conspicuous in spring for its yellow flowers that are followed by rather bright fruits. 35c each.

—**GLABRA, var. Lacinata.** This variety with its deeply and finely cut leaves is very handsome, not quite so hardy as some of the other forms and not so tall growing. 40c each.

—**TYPHINA (Staghorn Sumac).** This variety grows in the driest soils and is a very desirable plant on account of its brilliant fall coloring which, in dry locations, begins to show in August. The crimson fruits remain on all winter. 35c each.

Robina (Locust Acacia)

—**HISPIDA (Flowering Locust).** This is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand toward the last of May and continue for some time. The branches resemble the Moss Rose. Beautiful for planting in masses. 40c each.



Rhus Cotinus, Smoke Tree
Purple Fringe

Ribes (Currant)

—**AUREUM (Golden Currant).** Most grown for its yellow, fragrant flowers. Fruit dark brown or black. 35c each.

Sambucus (Elder)

—**CANADENSIS (Common American Elder).** A valuable genus for the shrubby border. It grows from five to twelve feet high. Its flowers are white in flat cymes; the fruit is black and ripens in August. 35c each.

—**Var. Aurea.** Same as the above except that the foliage is a beautiful golden color. 40c each.

—**LACINIATA (Cut-Leaf Elder).** This is similar to the first variety except the leaves are variously cut and indented. 40c each.

Sorbaria

—**SORBIFOLIA.** This is an upright shrub tree to five feet high that closely resembles the spireas. The light green foliage is pinnate and the flowers are white. A most attractive and interesting plant. 40c each.

—**LINDLEYANA.** Closely allied to Lindleyana Spirea. Well adapted to borders and park planting or on banks of brooks and rivers. Are liable to crowd out other weaker growing plants. The bright green foliage appears very early in the spring. The white panicles of flowers are quite showy. 40c each.

Stephanandra

—**FLEXOSA.** This plant is closely allied to the Spirea style of beauty. It grows two to three feet high and has long, terminal branches which are regularly and densely interwoven in a fan-like manner and are very graceful. The snow white flowers which appear in June are small, but so numerous that they become very showy. Especially well adapted to the back of borders. Its foliage during the early spring is tinted

All Shrubs are Well Developed Plants, 2 to 3 Feet High or Better, Except Where Noted.

red; deep, glossy green during the summer, and in the autumn puts on its usual tints of reddish purple. 40c each.

Spirea

There is no more dependable shrub than Spirea. Its graceful foliage and growth and the beautiful blossoms are a delight of the season through.

A selection of varieties planted in masses or rows will assure continuous bloom to the end of summer. The early fall frosts touch the leaves with scarlet, which harmonizes beautifully with the surrounding colors of the fall plants.

Our stock of Spirea is unusually good this year, and we have anticipated a large sale of this most desirable shrub. Tell us the effect you want to produce and we will advise kinds. Order early so as to be sure of having the first selection.

—**ARGUTA.** A very vigorous grower and one of the most free flowering and showy of the early Spireas. Quite hardy. The pure white flowers appear in May. 40c each.

—**BILLARDIA.** A shrub to six feet in height with oblong leaves, usually grayish beneath, at least when young. Flowers are bright pink on five to eight-inch long, tomentose panicles usually rather narrow and dense. July and August. 25c each, 5 for \$1.00.

—**BUMALDA.** A beautiful variety of shrub two feet high, rarely higher, flowers whitish to deep pink, appearing in July and August. 40c each.

—**Var. Anthony Waterer.** A very free-flowering, compact, dwarf shrub, with bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs. A very desirable variety that blooms all summer. 40c each.

—**CALLOSA.** Handsome shrub of low growth, with the young unfolding leaves of a pretty purplish color; flowers small, pale to deep pink in July. 35c each.

—**REEVESIANA.** A very handsome shrub with large, pure white flowers, but only half hardy north. They bloom in May and June and grow to almost four feet. 40c each.

—**PRUNIFOLIA.** A graceful shrub, six feet high with slender, upright branches. The ovate leaves are one to two inches long. Flowers are pure white on slender pedicels in three to six-flowered umbels. Blooms in May. 40c each.

—**VAN HOUTTEI.** This is one of the most beautiful, or perhaps the most beautiful of the early-blooming Spirea, and is quite hardy. It grows to a height of six feet with arching branches that are completely covered with pure white flowers in May. Very effective when planted as a hedge. 35c each.

—**THUNBERGII.** Five feet high. A very graceful shrub, early flowering. The slender arching branches clothed with feathery, bright green foliage, turning in the fall to orange and scarlet. Almost hardy, but tips of branches are sometimes killed by severe cold. The pure white flowers about one-third inch across, appearing in April or May. 40c each.



View of Dwarf Spireas in our Nurseries

Symphoricarpus

—**RACEMOSUS (Waxberry).** A perfectly hardy shrub from two to three feet high, excellent for massing in the lower parts of a bed or border. They will thrive in almost any garden soil. The rose-colored flowers appear in loose, often leafy racemes in July and August. The white, waxy-like berries remain on until late in the autumn. 40c each.

—**VULGARIS (Indian Currant, Coral Berry).** A rather compact bush valuable because of its abundant and persistent fruit and foliage. 30c each, 4 for \$1.00.

Syringa (Lilac)

The lilacs are among the most popular and ornamental of the flowering shrubs, and no garden or park is complete without a collection of them. Some varieties are very fragrant, while others are scentless. 50c each.

—**JAPONICA (Japanese Tree Lilacs).** Creamy white.

—**JOSIKAEA.** Single purple.

—**CHAS. DIX.**

—**CHAERULEA SUPERBA.** Clear blue.

—**GIANT DES BATTAILES.** Single blue.

—**LUDWIG SPAETH.** Blackish red.

—**MME. LEON SIMON.** Rosy lilac.

—**MARIE LEGRAYE.** Pure white.

—**MAXIME CORNU.** Double rosy-lilac.



Willow Grove



Hydrangea

All Shrubs are Well Developed Plants, 2 to 3 Feet High or Better, Except Where Noted.



Hedge Planting

Tamarix (Tamarax)

These plants are very beautiful all the year, in winter for their coloring of the bark and in summer for the light green, feathery foliage and large loose panicles of purplish flowers.

—**AFRICANA**. An upright grower to eight feet. Blooms in May. 40c each.

—**HISPIDA**. A graceful shrub with upright branches, flowers pink, appearing in August. 40c each.

—**PENTANDRA**, var. **Purpurea**. Similar to the above except that the flowers are of a purplish hue. 40c each.

Hedge

California Privet, Unsurpassed for Hedges

Among the shrubs for hedges, California Privet takes the lead. It is not particular as to soil, and grows readily in open places or beneath shade trees; is a vigorous grower anywhere; endures the unnatural conditions of cities, and is one of the best shrubs for seaside planting. Oval-shaped, glossy foliage and pure white flowers in July make it very ornamental. May be pruned back easily to any desired form or shape. The more it is cut, the thicker and handsomer it grows. Our plants are bushy and low-branched—grown especially for hedges.

—**California Privet**—2-year-old plants, 18 to 24 inches, \$4.00 per 100, 2 to 3 feet 6.00 per 100.

Larger plants quoted upon request. Express or freight charges prepaid on all orders of \$3.00 or more, east of the Mississippi.

Evergreen Vines

Euonymus (Spindle Tree)

—**RADICANS**. A glossy dark-leaved vine, or it will form a spreading shrub, where it cannot climb. Valuable for covering walls, to which it clings, also for porch boxes. Large, 3-year-old plants, 50c each.

—var. **Argenteo Marginata** (Variegated Euonymus). Same as the above. The leaves are distinctly variegated with white, yellow, and pink shades. Very attractive. Extra large plants 75c, smaller plants 40c.

Viburnum (Snowball)

—**DENTATUM** (Arrow-wood). A gorgeous, upright, native shrub, thriving best in moist soil. It is especially hardy, doing well from New Brunswick to Minnesota. It blooms in May or June, followed by black fruits. 50c each.

—**LANTANA** (Wayfaring Tree). This is a hardy shrub, especially for dry situations and limestone soil. The large, white flower clusters open in May and June, and are followed by red fruits. The foliage is particularly soft and heavy. 50c each.

—**OPULUS** (High Bush Cranberry). Handsome native shrub attaining twelve feet, with rather smooth, light gray branches and stems. The pure white flowers appear in May and June, followed by decorative fruits, which begin to color by the end of July and remain on the branches and keep its bright scarlet color until the following spring. The berries are not eaten by birds. 50c each.

—**Var. Sterilis** (Common Snowball, Guelder Rose). This is the well-known, common snowball of the old-fashioned gardens. Besides the snow-white flowers in May, the foliage is decorative and assumes a bright color in fall. 50c each.

—**TOMENTOSUM**, var. **Plicatum** (Japanese Snowball). One of the choicest shrubs with much to recommend it and no objectionable features. Foliage is abundant during the summer and fall, and its balls of pure white are borne in greatest profusion. Fine for specimen planting. 60c each.

IBOTA PRIVET. Excellent for hedges because of its upright habits, beautiful narrow green leaves, clusters of fragrant white flowers, and extreme hardiness. 18 to 24 inches \$10.00 per 100, 2 to 3 feet \$12.50.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET. Hardest of all hedge plants. Beautiful upright growth and makes a very compact, beautiful hedge. Sheds its foliage a little earlier than California Privet. 18 to 24 inches \$10.00 per 100, 2 to 3 feet \$15.00 per 100.

—**BERBERRY-JAPANESE**. One of the hardest and best of hedge plants, growing to four feet. Will adapt itself to all conditions. We advise using 18 to 24-inch plants to transplant. They develop as quickly as larger plants, require less care, and make a better fence. 12 to 18 inches 20c each, 18 to 24 inches 25c each, 2 to 3 feet 35c each.

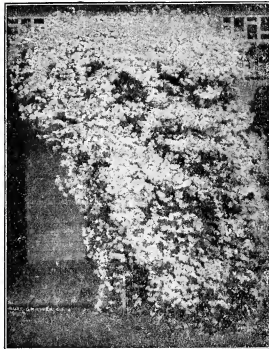
Hedera (Ivy)

—**HELIX** (English Ivy). A handsome, high-climbing vine with three to five-lobed evergreen leaves. The fruit is black on yellow. The ivy is especially valuable for covering stone walls. Will do well in the shade. 50c each.

Trees That Grow

Hardy Climbing Vines

THE need of vines for home improvement is well known and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.



Foliage vines are especially adapted for stone or brick buildings, as they look more "at home" than the flowering vines. They are also valuable for working in with flowering vines of poor foliage, because they will form a good background.

There is no class of plants that can be used in so many ways.

Ampelopsis

—**QUINQUEFOLIA** (Virginia Creeper). This is the commonest of the climbers, and at the same time the most useful and most vigorous grower, doing well in almost any kind of soil. The leaves turn to bright scarlet and purple in the fall. The dark blue berries remain quite late. 50c.

—**VEITCHII** (Boston Ivy). This vine undoubtedly stands higher in the estimation of the people than any other. After once established it grows rapidly and will stay indefinitely, needing only an occasional trimming to keep it within bounds. It is not attacked by disease or insects and the foliage is not injured by the smoke and dirt of cities. The glossy green leaves turn to a brilliant orange-scarlet in the fall. 60c each.

Akebia

—**QUINATA**. A hardy ornamental vine of graceful appearance, especially desirable for places in which very dense shade is not desired. They require a sunny position and well-drained soil. In Japan the fruit, which is very showy, but with us is rarely produced, is eaten, and the stems are used for wicker work. The foliage is never attacked by insects. 40c each.

Boussingaultia

—**BASELLOIDES** (Maderia Vine, Mignonette Vine). Beautiful, rapid-growing vine with dense foliage. The small white flowers are borne in great profusion and are very fragrant. Excellent for summer screens and shade for porches. Succeeds best in a sunny position. 5 for 25c, 10 for 40c.

Celastrus

—**SCANDENS** (False Bitter Sweet). Hardy ornamental vine. Very effective by their bright-colored fruit remaining usually throughout the winter. They are valuable for covering trellis-work, trees or rocks and walls. They grow in almost any soil and situation. Fruit about one-half inch in diameter, orange-yellow with crimson seed. 35c each, 5 for \$1.00.

Clematis

—**HENRYII**. This is a robust plant, free bloomer, flowers creamy white, becoming fully expanded when grown in the sun. It blooms through August and September. 75c each.

—**JACKMANII**. One of the best known of all the clematises. The velvety-purple flowers, when expanded are four to six inches across, very velvety and distinctly veined. 75c each.

—**MAD. ED. ANDRE**. This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis. It is a very free bloomer and very satisfactory. 75c each.

—**PANICULATA**. This Clematis is by far the most common of all the species in American gardens. It is extremely showy when covered with the small, white, fragrant flowers which appear late in the season. 40c each.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle)

—**JAPONICA**, var. *Halliana* (Hall's Japan Evergreen Honeysuckle). Honeysuckles are well adapted for covering walls, arbors, etc., are very ornamental, as the leaves remain on during the winter. The flowers are white, turning to yellow, and are very fragrant. 25c each.

Pueraria

—**HIRSUTA** (Kudzu Vine). A hardy vine with large, tuberous, starchy roots, making a most remarkable, vigorous growth of slender, hairy stems. The leaves are variously lobed, vines will grow forty to sixty feet in a season, producing a profusion of large leaves. In the North the vine dies to the ground during the winter. 25c each.

Wistaria

—**CHINENSIS** (Chinese Wistaria). This is one of the best and commonest of hardy climbers. It has pale green pinnate leaves and bears profusely dense, drooping clusters of purplish, pea-shaped flowers. It blooms in May and usually gives a smaller crop of blooms in August or September. They will live in rather dry and sandy soil, but prefer a deep, rich earth. 50c each.

These plants are all extra large, 2 and 3 years old.

Roses

There is probably no flower more popular and better known than the rose. Never was there ever such a wealth of rose for the amateur to choose from as now. They are being bred for the beauty of the plant form, as well as for the beauty of the flower. It is also bred for health, hardiness, freedom and continuity of bloom. As a result there are some wonderfully beautiful productions, both as to form and color, the latter ranging from pure white through all the shades of pink, red and yellow.

The ideal location for a rose garden is an airy but sheltered spot (sheltered especially from the chilling winds of winter) but exposed all day, if possible, to the sun. A southern exposure is best.

When roses are received, if they seem to be at all dry, soak them in water, being careful at all times not to allow the roots to be exposed to the air. The roses root deeply, therefore the bed should be thoroughly prepared and dug up to a depth of at least two feet.

The roses which we offer below are all good standard varieties, well suited to the home garden, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Field-grown roses are those that have been propagated in the field and grown from two to three years in the open and are considered more reliable for outdoor planting. To insure success with the roses, follow instructions for making the rose bed given on page 21 of our booklet, "What, Where, When and How to Plant," which will be sent free with all orders, upon request.

These are the hardest, most persistent to bloom. We recommend them especially for garden culture. They constitute a very important group and embrace a number of varieties. They cover the whole scope in color, size and texture. They are the roses for the amateur as well as for the professional grower.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

2-year-old field-grown plants, 75c each, 10 for \$7.00.

COQUETTE-DE ALPS. A beautiful white rose, tinged with pink. A free bloomer. Very fine.

CLIO. One of the very best. Large, fine, beautiful flesh color, shading to rose in the center. Very vigorous.

DUKE OF EDINBURG. Brilliant crimson scarlet, shaded with maroon. Beautiful.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. The bloom of this rose is perfect in form, on fine long stems and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one in form, color, and general appearance.

FISHER HOLMES. Crimson scarlet shaded deeper; large, full and perfect; very beautiful.

HUGH DICKSON. Vigorous free grower and perpetual bloomer with fine foliage; color brilliant crimson. Sweetly scented.

J. B. CLARK. Color is unique among roses, being deep scarlet shaded blackish-crimson with rich bloom like a plum.

MARGARET DICKSON. A white rose, with a rosy flesh colored center that gives a beautiful daintiness to the flower. The blooms are full and solid with curled shell shaped petals. The buds and half-opened flowers are very attractive. The growth is strong and vigorous.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. One of the best hybrid perpetuals. The flowers are large and perfect form, on good length stems, making them very desirable for cut flowers. Color, bright cherry red, changing to carmine.

MRS. LOHN LAING. A soft pink, beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant, and a very free bloomer.

MAGNA CHARTA. Extra large and full, bright rosy pink. A profuse bloomer and very hardy.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET. A rich, soft pink rose with deep flesh-colored center; large, full and sweet.

PAUL NEYRON. One of the finest hardy roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June till frost, on thornless stems, with immense, cup-shaped flowers four to six inches across. Color a bright pink.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Splendid upright grower with bright, healthy foliage. Flowers are good size and fine form, with well-shaped petals; color cherry red.

Climbing Roses

50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Deep rose carmine center, shaded with rich crimson.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Single pink rose, a new variety.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Large cluster of small double crimson flowers.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. The same flowers as the Crimson Rambler. Blooms throughout the season.

GRAF ZEPELIN. Beautiful vivid pink, very hardy.

RAUTENSTRAUCH. Delicate salmon pink, center bright yellow. Very profuse bloomer all season.

TRIER. Pinkest white, fading to cream, beautiful foliage, very hardy.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Yellow rose very hardy.

Hybrid Tea Roses

2-year-old field-grown plants, 75c each, 10 for \$7.00.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A well-known variety. Too famous the world over to need a description.

JOHN MOUK. Bright red and salmon pink.

GRUES AN TIPLIZT. Reddest of all roses. Hardest of all ever-blooming roses and most profuse bloomer, double.

K. A. VICTORIA. Hardy Hybrid Tea, flesh color, beautiful buds, free bloomer.

KILLARNEY PINK OR WHITE. Very beautiful, flower either in bud or full bloom. Blooms all season, pleasant fragrance. Hardy, will endure most any winter, with a little protection.

LA FRANCE. Silver rose color, sweet fragrance, free bloomer, needs protection in winter.

RICHMOND. Rich scarlet, free and continuous bloomer. Beautiful rose.

MRS. AARON WARD, YELLOW. Fine free bloomer.

OPHELIA. Salmon pink shading to rose, unusual free bloomer.

SUNBURST, YELLOW. One of the tea rose for bedding.

Wichuriana Hybrid Climbing and

Trailing Roses

2-year-old field-grown plants, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Shell pink, beautiful foliage, very hardy.

EXCELSA RED DOROTHY PERKINS. One of the best red varieties, free from all diseases.

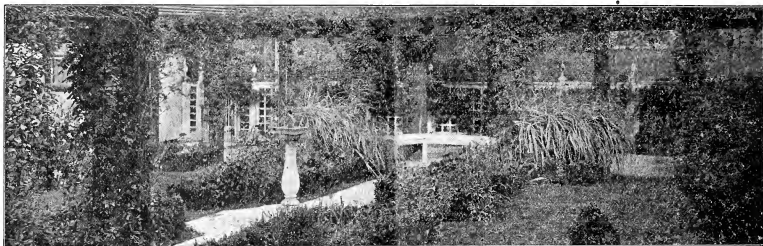
DR. VAN FLEET. Flesh pink, shaded to rose pink in center.

SILVER MOON. White, beautiful foliage, one of the finest.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS. Beautiful white Rambler.

ROSA RUGOSA, RUBRA. A valuable, perfectly hardy type, much used in landscape work. The foliage is a lustrous dark green, flowers rosy crimson, borne in cluster, followed by red fruit, which remains all winter.

BABY RAMBLER, CRIMSON. One of the best hardy bedding roses. Perfectly hardy. Flowers borne in clusters, fifteen or more in a cluster. Blooms all season.



Hardy Perennials

SOME of these members of the floral kingdom should be found in every flower garden, and many times they add a grace to the shrubbery border that can be obtained in no other way.

By a careful choice of varieties, a succession of bloom may be had from early spring until late frost in the fall. They will also furnish cut flowers throughout the entire season.

Planted in the shrubbery border or in beds alone, if judiciously arranged, they will afford greater satisfac-

tion at much less cost than can be obtained by plants procured from the greenhouse that have to be replaced annually.

A perennial bed, to give satisfaction, should be carefully prepared, as it is to remain for a number of years. Many of the plants are shallow-rooted and so the bed cannot be cultivated very much. A good mulch in the fall is always beneficial.

The varieties we offer are all choice specimens and will be much prized for their individual charms.

Achillea (Milfoile, Yarrow)

Hardy, herbaceous perennial for alpine and border effects.

—**MILLEFOLIUM CERISE ROSEUM**. Beautiful cut-leaved foliage. Flowers deep rose colored and good for cutting. Eighteen inches. April to October.

—**BOULE DE NEIGE (Ball of Snow)**. Improved Pearl, larger flowers than above variety. Blooms all summer. Slightly more dwarf. Eighteen inches.

Agrostemma (Rose Campion)

Erect growing plants with silver foliage, showy flowers.

—**ALBA**. Flowers pure white, silvery leaves. July.

Anchusa (Sea Bugloss)

Pretty hardy perennial of easy cultivation; prefers a sunny position.

—**ITALICA DROPMORE VARIETY**. Gentian-blue flowers that make one of the most desirable of all perennials. Three to four feet.

Anemone (Wildflower)

One of the most gorgeous of the hardy perennials, as well as one of the most desirable and useful.

—**WHIRLWIND**. Bears large, showy white flowers with a double row of ray florets supported by large dark green leafy branches. Fall.

Anthemis (Chamomile)

Heavy scented, continuous bloomer, succeeds in poor soil.

—**TINCTORIA KELWAYII (Golden Marguerite)**. Deep yellow flowers and fine cut foliage. Three feet. June to September.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

Much-prized flower from our grandmother's gardens. The beautiful, long-spurred flowers are borne on thread-like stems well above the bright green divided foliage. Equally at home in sunny or shady locations. Valuable for cut flowers.

—**CANADENSIS (Common American Columbine)**. Pretty scarlet flowers, mixed with yellow; long, straight spurs, styles and stamens much protruding. One and one-half feet. April to June.

—**CHRYSANTHA (Yellow-flowered Columbine)**. One of the finest of all the hardy perennials. Flowers primrose yellow, long spurs. Three to four feet. April to September.

—**FL. PL.** Double variety of the above.

—**VULGARIS ALBA PLENA**. Double white.

—**ALBA PLENA**. Single mixed. All colors.

—**ENGLISH LONG SPUR**. Beautiful and curious variety of colors.

Arundo (Reed)

Tall, leafy perennial grass resembling the bamboo. Five to fifteen feet. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

—**DONAX (Giant Reed)**. Useful for lawn decoration and to produce tropical effects.

Baptisa (False Indigo)

Free growing perennial, preferring a sunny location.

—**AUSTRALIA**. A stocky perennial. Two to three feet high. Ornamental foliage. Flowers deep blue and pea-shaped.

PRICES:—All perennials 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen. Special prices on 100 lots.

Belemcanda (Blackberry Lily)

An old garden favorite with orange and red spotted flowers.

—CHINENSIS. Prefers a sunny location. Two to three feet. Midsummer.

Bocconia (Plume Poppy)

Handsome, hardy perennial with stately habit and finely cut foliage. Especially recommended to grow in an angle of two walls.

—CORDATA. Flowers buff colored, very numerous, borne in large terminal panicles. Five to eight feet. May to August.

Callirhoe (Poppy Mallow)

Handsome trailing rock or border plant, bearing a profusion of cup-shaped blossoms all summer. Prefers a sunny location.

—INVOLUCRATA. Loose panicles of large crimson flowers with white centers and cut foliage. Six to ten inches.

Campanula (Bell Flower)

A most important class of hardy plants of easy culture, growing either in sunny or shady positions.

—MEDIUM (Canterbury Bells). Very handsome, large numerous bells and panicles. Single and double forms in white, rose, and blue.

Chrysanthemum (Hardy varieties)

Well-known perennials, esteemed for their lavish bloom and exceeding decorative value in late fall.

—MAXIMUM TRIUMPH. Large white single. Good for cutting. Two feet. June to October.

—ALASKA. A splendid form of the Shasta Daisy. The whole plant is gigantic, but compact and graceful; flowers white, four and five inches across. Very free flowering; small, yellow discs. Good for cut flowers.

Coreopsis (Tickseed)

Valuable border plant, because of their profusion of showy, yellow flowers. Much prized for cutting.

—LANCEOLATA. Flowers golden yellow, hardy and of the easiest culture. One to two feet. June to September.

Dictamnus (Gas Plant, Burning Bush)

An ornamental plant of easy culture, valuable for cutting.

—FRAXINELLA. Racemes of curious red flowers, with a peculiar color. Worthy of much attention. Two feet.

—ALBUS. Spikes of attractive pure white, sweet-scented flowers. Valuable for cutting. Two feet.

Delphinium (Larkspur)

Another old-time favorite of the easiest culture. Hardy and prefers sunny, well-drained places. Spikes are superb for cutting.

—BELLADONNA. A sky-blue variety. June to October.

—HYBRID MIXED. These plants were grown from seed collected from main stores, and will show some surprising new colors.

Dianthus (Hardy Pink)

—BARBATUS (Sweet William). No old-fashioned border is complete without this sweet-smelling, showy flower.

—HOLBORN GLORY. Various colors, finest strain. —NEWPORT PINK. Salmony rose color. Eighteen inches. June and August.

—PLUMARIUS (Hardy Garden or Pheasant Eye Pinks). General favorite, bearing sweet-scented flowers in great masses during the entire summer. Excellent for cut flowers. One foot in height.

—FL. pl. Double and single varieties in beautiful colors.

Digitalis (Foxglove)

—GRANDIFLORA. A variety of the old-fashioned Foxgloves, but of more robust habit, larger flowers and longer racemes. The flowers, which are spotted, come in shades of rose and white and are borne in spikes two to three feet high. Separate colors, rose, white, purple, and Vaughn's.

Erianthus (False Pampas Grass)

Tall, reed-like perennial, excellent for screens and is one of the best grasses for the Northern States.

—RAVENNA. The best substitute for Pampas Grass. Four to seven feet.

Eulalia (Ornamental Grasses)

Tall perennial grasses, allied to the sugar cane. They are remarkably hardy and excellent for bedding.

—ZEBRINA. The rather broad green leaves are banded with white. Four to five feet.

Ferns (Hardy)

—FERNs. Hardy. In a variety of forms and foliage to suit any location. Ferns are usually admired and can be planted to beautify shady and unsightly corners.

Funkia (Plantain or Day Lily)

The dense stools of foliage are in place along drives or walks. Delight in moist, shady situations. The large-leaved varieties are excellent for water-side planting.

—SUBCORDATA. Similar to the above, dark green foliage. Lilac blue flowers.

—LANCIFOLIA. Narrow foliage and lilac flowers.

—ALBO MARGINATA. Flowers white with lavender tinge. Quite large. Leaves large and lined with white along the edge.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

Probably one of the most universal flowers planted among the hardy perennials. They are conspicuous for their profusion of bloom.

—GRANDIFLORA. Flowers intense, blood crimson, margined with golden yellow. Eighteen to twenty four inches.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

A perennial of easiest culture, desirable for massing. —PANICULATA. Rough, narrow leaves, very minute white flowers. Graceful. Two to three feet. June.

Helenium (Sneezeweed)

—AUTUMNALE. Very showy. The flowers are lemon yellow, to rich orange, borne on stems two to six feet high. July to October.

Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not)

—PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS. Blue with yellow throat. Nine inches.

—ALPESTRIS. More dwarf than the preceding.

Oenothera (Evening Primrose)

—FRUTICOSA YOUNGII. Prized for its stocky growth and continuous bloom of bright lemon yellow flowers on bold heads. Two feet.

Penstemon (Beard Tongue)

—BARBATUS TORREYI. Flowers deep scarlet red in spikes. Excellent. Three feet.

Peonies

Red, white, pink, good-sized clumps, 35c.
Too well known to give description.

Phlox (Perennial Phlox)

One of the most satisfactory garden flowers.
—THE PEARL. Late blooming, pure white.
—ATHIS. Light salmon pink. Tallest of all.
—PANTHENON. Rose salmon. Very large.
—P. G. VAN LASSBURG. Purest and largest white Phlox in cultivation. Two to six inches.
—PEACH BLOSSOM. Peach-blossom pink.
—SUBLATA. Moss or ground pink. Much-prized old garden plant, useful for coloring where it is desired to cover the ground with a mat. Blooms profusely in spring.

Platycodon (Chinese Bellflower)

—GRANDIFLORA. A valuable perennial forming a dense branching bush of upright habit. One to two feet, with neat foliage. Blooms from July until frost. Large, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers.
—Var. Album. Same as above except the flowers are white.

Plumbago (Leadwort)

A pretty dwarf perennial, creeping habit and blooms all summer. Desirable for rock garden.
—LARPENTAE (Cape Leadwort). Deep violet blue flowers. Four to six inches.

Pyrethrum (Persian Daisy)

The pretty, fern-like foliage in the spring, followed by a profusion of handsome blooms in summer, makes this plant very desirable. Unequaled as cut flowers. Hardy under any condition.
—SELAGINOIDES. Beautiful variety with golden, moss-like foliage.
—AUREUM (Golden Feather). Yellow foliage.

Rudbeckia (Cone Flower)

—LANCINIATA (Golden Glow). One of the finest of all perennials. Strong, vigorous growing; produces double, golden flowers in great profusion.
—PURPUREA (Giant Purple Cone Flower). Fine, showy, strong-growing variety, with large, reddish-purple flowers, drooping rays, and cone-shaped disc.

Salvia (Sage)

Perennials with strikingly orchid-like bloom that makes them welcome in the herbaceous border.
—AZUREA (Rocky Mountain Sage). Sky-blue flowers in great profusion. Six feet. August and September.

Sedum (Stonecrop)

—SPECTABLE (Snow Sedum). Most popular of the Sedums and used for the greatest number of purposes. Rose color to purple flowers. Eighteen inches to two feet. September to October.
—ATROPURPUREA BRILLIANT. Foliage of a dark, coppery-purple shade. Flowers red. One foot. September and October.

Iberis (Hardy Candytuft)

—SEMPERVIRENS. One of the best hardy plants for edging. Pure white flowers. May and July. Six inches.

Tunica (Coat Flower)

Tufted, spreading, hardy, suitable for rockwork, blooming in the summer and fall.
—SAXIFRAGA. Small flowers in great profusion, with rosy-white lilac or purple notched petals. Six to ten inches. July to September.

Veronica (Speedwell)

A much-cultivated, blue-flowered perennial, great favorite.
—SPICATA. Flowers borne in long, slender racemes, thriving in open soil. Clear blue flowers.

Viola (Violet)

—ODORATA (Sweet Scented). "The queen of secrecy." A very hardy and vigorous variety. The flowers are a pale violet shade, very sweet-scented and blooms until late in fall.

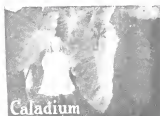
Caladium (Elephant Ear)

—ESCULENTUM. This is a splendid foliage plant that has proven very satisfactory and worthy of cultivation everywhere, as they add a tropical appearance to any lawn. To get the best results from Caladium bulbs, they should be planted in well-enriched soil and given plenty of water.

Mammoth size bulbs, fourteen to eighteen inches in circumference, 50c each.

No. 1X size bulbs, eleven to fourteen inches in circumference, 35c each.

No. 1 size bulbs, nine to eleven inches in circumference, 25c each.

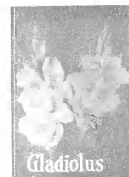


Dahlias

Our Dahlias are only sorted up in colors and not named varieties. We can furnish them in pink, red, yellow, and white. Large size tubers, 6 for 50c.

Gladiolus

A splendid old-fashioned flower. This has become a general favorite with everybody and very greatly prized wherever grown. The handsome shadings of these blossoms have no equal and are a delight to all. The ones we offer



are choice bulbs and an excellent assortment of colors.
10 for 75c, 25 for \$1.35, 100 for \$5.00.

Cannas

The Cannas, with their large, various-colored leaves, easily hold second place for producing a tropical effect on the lawn. Excellent effects may be secured by planting them singly or by planting in small clumps in the hardy shrubbery border. Against a heavy background of green, the bright-colored, variously marked flowers show to their best and are very attractive and interesting.

Many kinds, 10c each, 10 for \$1.00, \$5.00 per 100 roots.

Lilies and Other Bulbs

The Lilies have always been looked upon as among the noblest of the garden flowers. Their conspicuous and beautiful flowers and stately forms appeal strongly to the eye. Most varieties are very fragrant and are especially desirable for cut flowers.

Lilies are 30c each.

Japanese Lilies

Beautiful, artistic lilies of the following varieties:

—RUBRUM. Handsome, dark, pinkish-red flowers. Extra strong growing sort.
—ALBUM. Beautiful white, or nearly white flower.
—SPECIOSUM. White, more or less tinted with pink and dotted with red.

Poor stock is expensive at any price; quality is what counts.

Serving the same customers for more than forty years, is proof that we only offer what we know to be the best.

